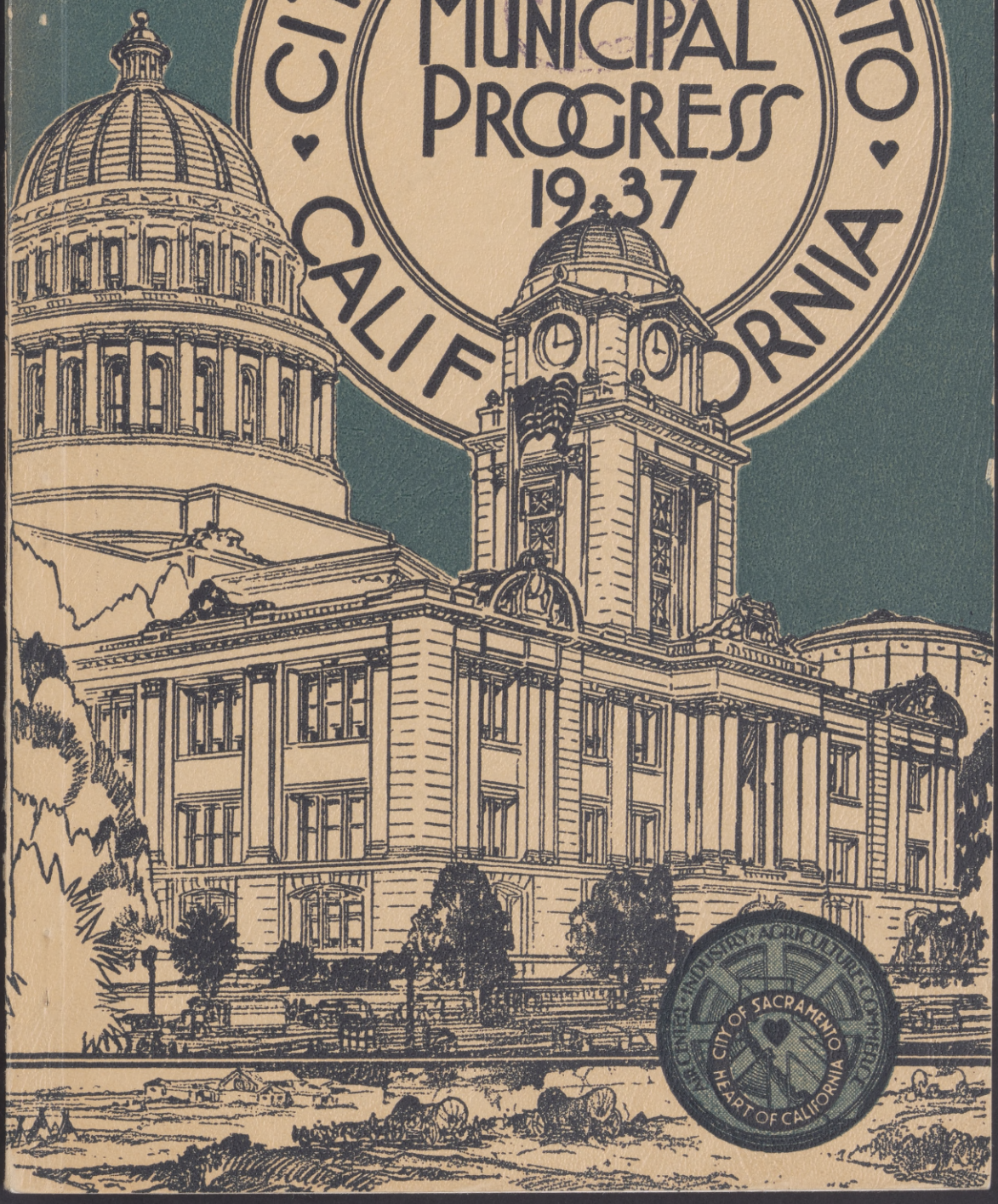
California - Counties - Sacramento
REFERENCE

CITY OF SACRAMENTO
CALIFORNIA

MUNICIPAL PROGRESS
1937



SACRAMENTO MUNICIPAL PROGRESS 1937

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This book is published for the purpose of acquainting the citizens of Sacramento, and those of other communities who are interested, with the activities of the Sacramento City Government during 1937. As a record of municipal progress, it covers the general scope of the various departments and divisions. Some details, particularly of a technical nature, have been eliminated by reason of limited space. The City Government will gladly supply any additional information.

Published By

SACRAMENTO CITY GOVERNMENT

1938

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• *Sacramento's City Hall fronts a beautiful City Plaza on I Street between Ninth and Tenth. This structure houses the principal offices of the City Government. The City Library and Federal Building are adjacent.*

FACTS ABOUT SACRAMENTO

Sacramento is located at the confluence of the Sacramento and American Rivers in the heart of the Sacramento Valley.

The City is a transportation, industrial and wholesale center for the agricultural, horticultural and mining activities of the surrounding area.

In point of transportation, Sacramento is served by two transcontinental railroads, electric lines, the Sacramento River, highways and airways.

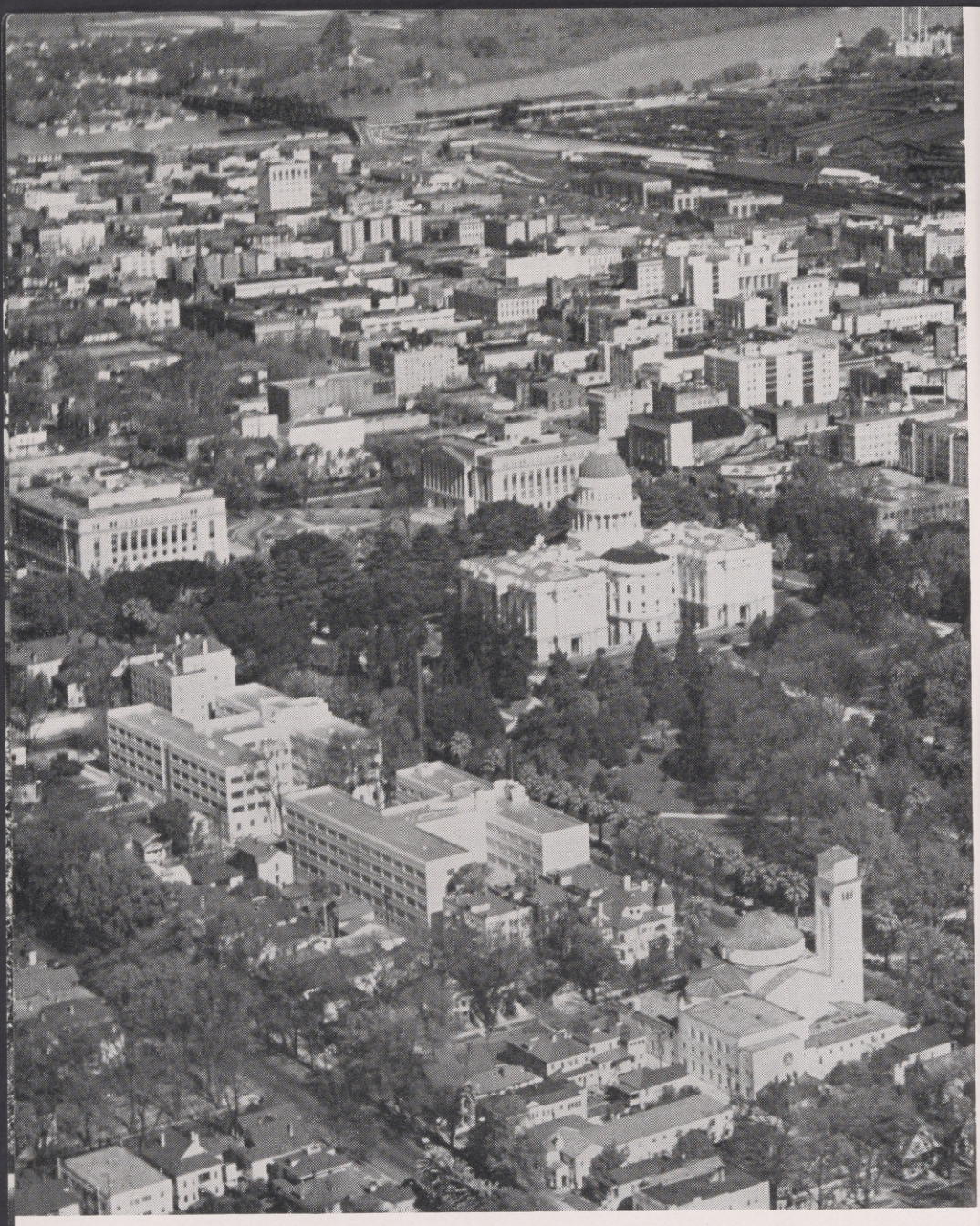
The City is the hub of the State's highway system.

Sacramento is the gateway to the great resort and recreation area of the Sierra Nevada Mountains to the north and east.

The public school system includes all classes from Kindergarten through Junior College, the latter accredited for two years of University work. In addition there are eight parochial schools.

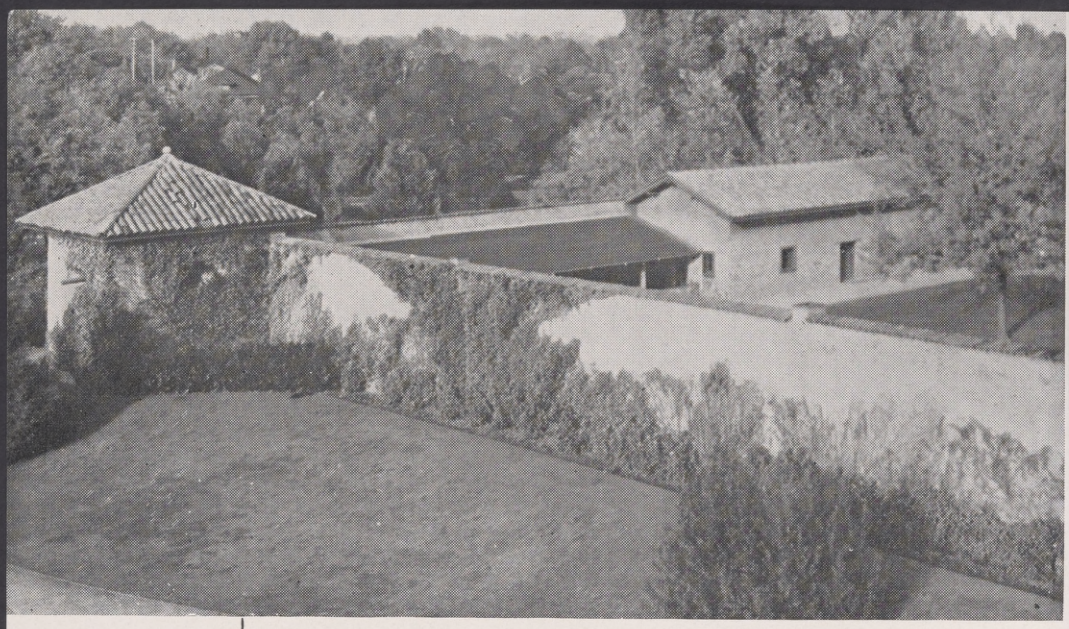
Following are miscellaneous statistics about the City:

Area, square miles	13.9
Population, 1937 estimated	113,239
Public Parks, acres	1,212.45
Altitude above sea level, feet	25 to 40
Average temperature, Winter degrees	55
Average temperature, Summer degrees	72
Average annual rainfall, inches	18



Sacramento is the Capital of California. In the center above is the Capitol, surrounded by a large, beautiful park. Additional State Office buildings are adjacent, including two new structures for the Public Works Department and the Motor Vehicle Department, shown in the left foreground. This air

view shows also a portion of the business district of the city. The Sacramento River, at the top of the photo, provides water transportation from the wholesale and industrial district adjoining, to San Francisco Bay points, carrying cargoes of canned goods, vegetables, lumber, nuts, beans, wool and other products for shipment to all parts of the world.



Gen. John A. Sutter

SACRAMENTO GOLDEN EMPIRE CENTENNIAL - 1939

The year 1939 marks the 100th anniversary of the beginning of the City of Sacramento. Captain John A. Sutter, bold Swiss adventurer, and a party of ten men sailed up the Sacramento River, into the American River and landed August 12, 1839. From this spot (just north of the B Street levee between Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth Streets) Sutter and his party moved to the high ground about a mile to the southward, where an adobe shelter was built—the beginnings of Sutter's Fort. This was the beginning of civilization in interior California.

In celebration of this and the series of romantic events—the discovery of gold, the frenzied rush to California, the founding of California as a state—which followed, Sacramento will stage a fiesta in 1939.

This will be the Sacramento-Golden Empire Centennial reviving the dramatic, colorful history of the city and the area adjacent, known as the Golden Empire. The celebration will vividly portray the 100 years of progress from the arrival of Captain Sutter in a primitive area to the present modern, thriving chain of cities, backed by a wealth of resources in agriculture, mining and diversified industries and linked by highways, water and rail transportation.

The atmosphere of the early days of the West will prevail throughout the year. The communities of the Sacramento Valley and Mother Lode Country will hold special events in the nature

of homecoming weeks. The land made famous by Mark Twain, Bret Harte and Joaquin Miller will glow again with the spirit of the rough and ready days of the pioneers.

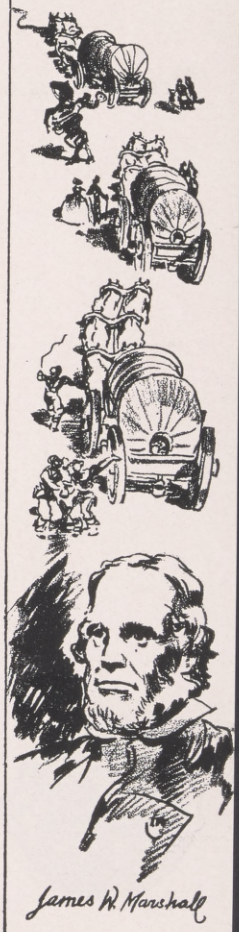
The focal point of the celebration will be Sutter's Fort, restored to original condition and animated by characters representing the famous pioneers, who will live at the Fort exactly as they did 100 years ago. The Fort feature of the Centennial will open May 1.

Other features include World Champions Cowboy Contest and Rodeo, May 5 to 7; Mining Town to be constructed on the shore of Southside Park, opening about May 19; Championship Boxing Match, May 29; Sacramento Homecoming Week, August 6 to 12; Historical Spectacle, August 9 to 12; Historical Parade, August 9; California State Fair, September 1 to 10 and a series of events including Water Sports, Regattas, Air Show, Flower Show, Open Golf Tournament and National Intercollegiate Boxing Matches.

In addition to the priceless store of pioneer relics at Sutter's Fort, mementos of California's early days are being gathered for display during the celebration. Some of these will be exhibited at the Mining Town and others at the E. B. Crocker Art Gallery.

The Centennial will be a gigantic, colorful birthday celebration. It will provide an opportunity for Sacramentans and visitors to live again fascinating, dramatic episodes of history when Sacramento was the center of the frenzied gold rush. It will be a thrilling portrayal of the days of the covered wagon with all the flavor of adventure.

Set against a background of the modern Sacramento, the Centennial program will vividly contrast the primitive wilderness of 100 years ago with the present.



FRED ARNOLD

JIM HARRY

CENTER ABOVE, MAYOR TOM B. MONK

CHAS. W. ANDERSON

C. H. S. BIDWELL

CITY COUNCIL

On August 1, 1849, ten years after the first settlement by Captain John A. Sutter, Sacramento was founded as a municipality. The first form of government was a Common Council and Mayor. The government went through various changes under charters adopted as follows: February 27, 1850, Common Council and Mayor; March 26, 1851, Common Council and Mayor; May 1, 1858, Consolidated City and County government with Board of Supervisors; April 25, 1863, Board of Trustees and Mayor; January 1, 1894, Board of Trustees and Mayor, July 1, 1912, City Commission with one member as President; June 30, 1921, present Council-Manager form.

When the present Charter was adopted, the Council-Manager form of government was still in a comparatively experimental and formative stage. At that time Sacramento was one of the largest cities of the nation to operate under this form. Much of the progress made by Sacramento has served to assist in the development of the Council-Manager type of government, particularly with respect to municipal finances and new and modern methods in the operation of municipal services.

The City Council is composed of nine members, elected every two years in November of the odd numbered year and taking office the first of the following year. All members of

JOHN M. WELSH

M. B. KUNZ

W. E. TRUESDALE

RAY T. COUGHLIN

the Council are elected at large without designation or restriction as to districts or wards.

The Council selects one of its members as Mayor, who is presiding officer at its meetings and who represents the City Government at public functions. The Council holds regular meetings every Friday night at the City Hall and special meetings as may be required. The meetings are open to the public, with opportunity to address the Council directly.

The members of the Council receive $5 for attendance at each meeting, limited to five meetings per month, and no other compensation.

The Council is the legislative body of the City Government, passing ordinances, resolutions and establishing policies for the operation of the City's municipal affairs. In its actions, the Council has the advice of the City Manager, heads of departments and experts in the City employ. Details of administration are in the hands of the City Manager.

The Council appoints the City Manager, Judge of the Police Court, City Clerk, City Attorney, City Treasurer, Civil Service Board, City Board of Education, Planning Commission and Ann Land Memorial Commission.

The members of the City Council are Tom B. Monk, Mayor; Ray T. Coughlin, President Pro Tempore; Chas. W. Anderson, Fred Arnold, C. H. S. Bidwell, Jim Harry, M. B. Kunz, W. E. Truesdale and John M. Welsh.

JAMES S. DEAN
City Manager

CITY MANAGER

The City Manager is the Chief Executive of the City Government. He is appointed by the City Council. Under the Council-Manager form of government the City Manager supervises the work of all departments.

He is directly responsible to the Council for the efficient administration of all the affairs of the City. The Council receives reports from the City Manager and acts on matters of public policy through his advice and that of department heads.

Devoting full time to the position, the City Manager is charged with the enforcement of laws and ordinances; the appointment of department heads and other employes as designated by the City Charter; the recommendation of measures and ordinances to the Council; the performance of the terms and conditions of public utility franchises; the preparation and submission to the Council of the annual budget; advising the Council as to the financial condition and needs of the City and such other duties as required by the Council.

James S. Dean has served as City Manager of Sacramento since 1930. Ray Oakley, Assistant City Manager, has served in this position since 1922.

THE OBLIGATION OF CITY GOVERNMENT

The people have but one source from which to purchase municipal services—the City Government. In case of fire, the citizen can call but one fire department. There are not two or more from which he might choose the best. There is only one police department to protect him and his family. This applies to virtually every department.

A private institution which fails to properly serve the public goes out of business. But the City Government cannot go out of business so long as people continue to live in the community and continue to require those municipal services on which they must depend for their very existence.

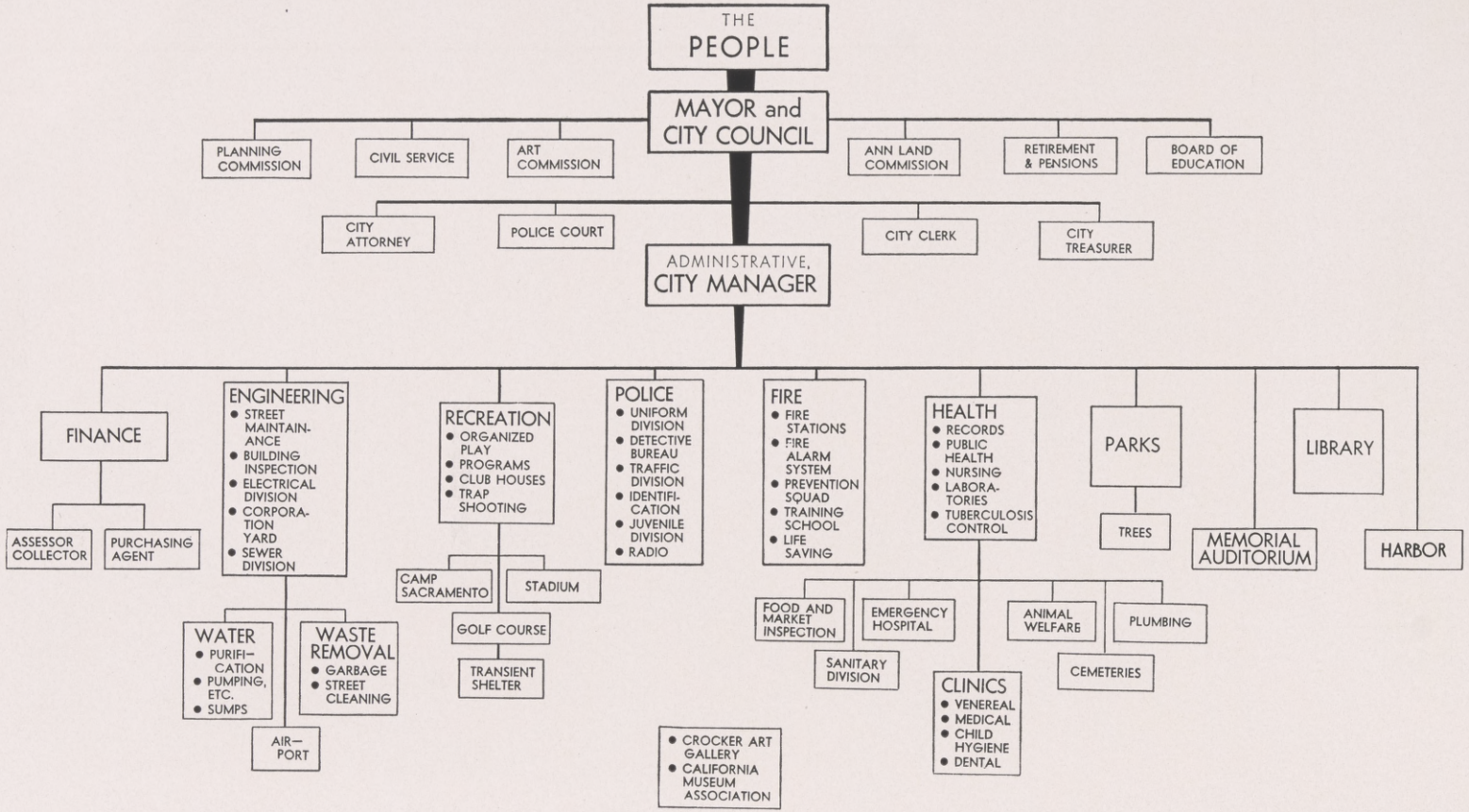
Enlightened thought in municipal government in Sacramento lays down the principle that because of this great obligation the standard must be such that it provides the best possible services at the least possible cost.

This requires the establishment of sound policies and training, understanding and vigilance on the part of every city official and every city employe to carry them out, even to the smallest details, for that which harasses, disturbs or makes life unsafe for the individual citizen becomes oppressive unless the City Government moves immediately to correct it.

This publication seeks to present the progress of the Sacramento City Government, during the year 1937, under these principles and policies.

City Manager.

Functional Organization of Sacramento City Government



MUNICIPAL CALENDAR

CITY COUNCIL:

Regular Council Weekly Meeting—Fridays, 8 p. m.
Special Council Meeting—12 Hours Written Notice.
Board of Equalization Sessions—11 a.m. 2nd, 3rd and 4th Mondays July.
Regular Municipal Election—1st Tuesday after 1st Monday of November. Each Biennium (Odd Numbered Year).
Tax Rate Fixed—on or before first Monday, September.

BOARDS:

Civil Service Board—1st and 3rd Thursdays, 7:45 p. m.
City Planning Commission—1st and 3rd Tuesdays—5 p. m.
Pension Board—Last Tuesday, 9:00 a. m. Monthly.
Ann Land Memorial Commission—Meetings—Call of the Chair.
Art Committee—Meetings—Call of the Chair.

FISCAL:

1st Tax Installment—Due Nov. 1st; Delinquent after Dec. 5th.
2nd Tax Installment—Due Jan. 20th; Delinquent after April 20th.
Tax Rolls—Filed with City Clerk on or before First Monday in July Annually.
Fiscal Annum—Calendar Year.

SPORTS AND RECREATION:

Opening Camp Sacramento—About July 1st.
Opening Swimming Pools—About May 1st.
Annual Easter Pageant.
Annual Christmas Pageant—December.
Annual Children's Circus—3rd Week in August.
Opening Annual Night Soft Ball League—June 1st.
Opening Winter Baseball League—October 15th.

SPECIAL WEEKS:

Fire Prevention Week—October—Annually.
Music Week—1st to 2nd Sunday of May.
Safety Week—April—Annually.
National Learn-to-Swim Week—Third Week in June.
Book Week—Third Week in November.
Public Schools Week—Last Week of April.
Public Recreation Week—Second Week in June.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT

DR. HERBERT F. TRUE, *Health Officer*

Sacramento's climb from twentieth place eight years ago in the United States Public Health Contest, to first place in 1937 tells the story of the development of a program of public health which is outstanding in the nation. The contest, conducted by the United States Chamber of Commerce, placed Sacramento at the top of the list of cities of similar population.

In winning this honor Sacramento was awarded the following grades on a percentage basis:

Sanitation Measures	100	Immunization (Diphtheria)	81.8
School Health Work	100	Financial Support, Special Work, (etc.)	78.7
Laboratory Work	100	Smallpox Vaccinations	68.0
Nursing Visits (all types)	94.7	Tuberculosis Hospitalization	60.0
Milk Supply	90.5		
Preventive Medicine and Dental Services	84.2	General Average	87.9

The award of first place brought the presentation to Sacramento of a plaque.

The program of the Health Department has to do chiefly with measures of prevention. Over a period of years this has taken the form of the elimination of physical hazards. In spite of all precautions within the city and its adjacent areas, there is the constant menace of disease being brought into the community. Since Sacramento has a large migratory population because of seasonal demands of industry here and in Northern California, this is a major problem.

For the protection set up by the Health Department, each Sacramentan in 1937 paid but 37 cents out of tax money, figuring the cost on a per capita basis.

So successfully has the Health Department worked out a co-ordinated system of clinics, hygiene work, inspections, surveys, health nursing and quarantine service that Sacramento has the honor of being chosen by the University of California as a training center for physicians and public health nurses preparing to assume charge of venereal clinics; for public health nurses for general field work, for sanitariums and field follow-up investigators; for students of sanitary engineering. Also working in close co-operation with the department are the Sacramento Tuberculosis Association, the public health committees of the Medical and Dental Societies, the School Health Department, the Health Committee of the Chamber of Commerce and the Sacramento Council of Social Agencies.

The Health Officer heads the central administration office through which all the work of the divisions is co-ordinated. This also serves as a bureau of information. Here too is situated the division of Vital Statistics which prepares most of the records of

• *Here are some of the many services of the Health Department. Top, left, Dental Clinic; right, Laboratory, where tests of milk, food, water, cultures and specimens; center, the Baby Clinic at the Health Center; at bottom, left, plaque awarded to Sacramento by U. S. Chamber of Commerce for first place in national contest for health program; right, operating room at Emergency Hospital.*

the year's work; receives and registers all birth and death certificates; issues burial permits and serves as the auditing department and timekeeping division of the whole department.

PUBLIC HEALTH NURSING

The division of Communicable Diseases and Public Health Nursing co-operates closely with the School Health Department; takes care itself of the parochial schools, supervises the homes for the aged, convalescent homes and foster homes. The public health nurses, four in number, under a Supervising Nurse, place the sufferers from contagious diseases under quarantine and isolation; give instructions to the homes as to how to prevent the spread of the diseases, and at the proper time releases the patients. These nurses also follow up and keep under treatment the venereal disease cases.

Public health nursing is not, as the name might indicate, a charity service for remedial or curative purposes, nor does it carry out bedside nursing. Its important function is the control of infectious diseases. The ultimate goal is the eradication of disease. This is a slow and arduous process, requiring public co-operation, which must constantly be sought by means of educational work.

The only epidemic assuming proportions in 1937 was an influenza wave, with twenty-five deaths. Large numbers of children (1005) had chickenpox, all mild cases. Whooping cough, with 502 cases, gave one death. Pneumonia, the third major cause of deaths, took 122 persons.

Calls to homes by the nursing staff total 11,691, of which more than 9,126 were for communicable disease control.

EMERGENCY HOSPITAL

In handling a total of 14,350 victims of violence, accidents and sudden illness during the year, the Emergency Hospital directly served a number of people equal to nine per cent of the city's population. This emergency treatment is not essentially a charity service but one of conservation of human life through the maintenance of a central headquarters where victims may receive immediate medical attention.

The hospital maintains a twenty-four hour service with five physicians working in short shifts under the direction of a chief

surgeon to whom problems may be submitted any time in response to call. Improvements to aid sanitary measures and to increase the efficiency of the hospital were added during the past two years making for increased service. The entire interior was repainted, a new lamp was added to the main surgery room and new surgical instruments were provided.

Because nearly all cases calling for emergency treatment need investigation through the Police Department, the location of the two departments in the same building is an important factor. Incidentally, the physicians of this service pass upon sudden illness as well as injuries, and therefore make many outside calls. Future plans of the department include the addition of city physicians as well as surgeons to the staff. Here also all City employees, applicants, present workers and those desiring retirement are examined. Examination of food handlers are made at Emergency Hospital, too.

CHILD HYGIENE

Briefly summarized, the work of this division is keeping well children well. It is a service available to every parent of the city and instruction is given in the proper care and feeding of children and the establishment of clean healthy habits in the lives of the children themselves. Well children, up to six years of age, have the advice of baby specialists available, and a field nursing service visits homes with prenatal, infant and preschool advice.

At the clinic, held twice a week, 3,256 children were examined in 1937, and 12,607 parents were given advice in conferences with nurses. Field nurses made 1,859 visits to homes. This Baby Welfare Clinic has been in operation over 18 years, and at the time of its inception over 80 infants in Sacramento died during their first year of life. With this rate now cut to about 40 per 100,000, the department believes the service of this division deserves much credit. In health education work, volunteers from the Charity League assist the department.

DIVISION OF CLINICS

The Municipal Clinic is situated at the Health Center at Fifth and I Street, and serves those Sacramentans whose circumstances do not permit them to bear the full burden of proper medical treatment. This service was extended to 15,605 during the year. In addition, 17,342 were immunized against typhoid,

diphtheria and smallpox, thus providing a great public as well as private protection.

The Venereal Disease Clinic has been for many years a section of the foregoing, but in view of the nation-wide plan to rid our country of these particular noxious diseases, has united with the State Health Department in enlarging its scope, and has, through the co-operation of a considerable number of city physicians, more than tripled its work in the last few months. It is not uncommon here to treat over 250 syphilis patients a morning. The work of this clinic has been commented upon throughout the state and is referred to by the State Board of Health as its first and outstanding model for other like clinics.

DENTAL CLINIC

An increase in the work in the dental clinic, jumping from 1,033 patients in 1935 to 5,427 in 1937, necessitated making this division a separate one. Dentists are paid by the City Government to provide dental care, free of charge, for children under the tenth grade whose parents cannot afford regular dental charges. Much of this work deals with earlier teeth and may be regarded as prophylactice and educational service.

SANITATION

A clean city is potentially a healthy city. Virtually everything that may be considered "offensive to the senses" comes under the observation of the Sanitary Division: inspection of apartment houses, hotels, lodging houses, barber shops, massage parlors and bathing places; it sprays pools to eliminate mosquito larvæ; exterminated over 5,000 rats; inspected approximately 50,000 yards; and is on call to inspect and correct any complaint of this nature made by private citizens.

FOOD AND MARKET INSPECTION

The work of the Food and Market Inspection Division is concerned with the cleanliness of food in its raw material state, in processing, in its preparation for consumption in restaurants and in its distribution to families in homes. Sacramento is one of the world's largest centers of industry in the processing distribution of food products; four large canneries operate here and five meat processing plants. Dairy inspection begins on the farm sometimes 80 miles distant from Sacramento and ends with the finished product.

This department inspects all confectionery, ice cream, soft drink and beverage establishments, restaurants and hotels. In 1936, 56,877 inspections were made to insure the purity and healthfulness of food, and in 1937 this work was increased greatly.

PLUMBING INSPECTION

Many of the greatest advances in public health work are concerned with improvements in plumbing. Sacramento's great building program accounts for a great increase in preliminary inspections of all sorts of establishments and plants as well as plumbing and gas inspections in private residences. This department has caused to be abated nuisances arising from faults in old plumbing and sewerage connections and in conjunction with the Water Department it prevents dangers arising from cross connections. Here, too, are inspected water-cooled jackets for refrigeration plants and beer pumps and fixtures.

LABORATORIES

The technical services of this department are concerned with practically every other division of the Health Department, with health agencies outside the department and with many units of government other than the city. Perhaps the most important service to the public at large comes through tests of milk and drinking water; samples of water used for drinking in CCC camps at various points in Northern California being sent to Sacramento also. It serves the city clinics, private physicians, nursing division, tuberculosis association with tests and examinations of specimens and cultures. A total of 13,323 examinations were made in 1937, compared with 10,614 the previous year.

ANIMAL WELFARE AND POUND

The dog pound collects, as far as possible, the runabout dogs on streets. Through the vigilance of the department, Sacramento has been spared the menace of the mad dog problem. While 317 persons were bitten by dogs during 1937, and three dogs found inflicted with rabies, Sacramento has a particularly clean record in this regard. The Poundmen assist in the collection of licenses and they serve as the animal undertakers of the city. During 1937 they collected and disposed of 1,338 dead animals for the public. Forty-one swarms of bees—some endangering crowds on the down-town city streets—were collected and disposed of by department members.

CEMETERIES

The public has shown great appreciation of the City's move in the improvement and care of the historic grounds of City Cemetery, where lie buried four governors and the loved ones of older Sacramento families. No new lots have been sold there for years. The ancient gateway and bell tower and reception building was recently restored and reinforced so that it may be expected to stand for years to come.

TUBERCULOSIS CONTROL

One of the longest strides in prevention work in recent years has been participated in by the Health Department during the past two years in conjunction with the Sacramento Tuberculosis Association—the examination of thousands of school children in both public and parochial schools, through the Mantoux skin test for the detection of early tuberculosis. The City Government is a contributor of funds and the City Health Officer is an advisor of this association.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY

Following is a brief summary of the vital statistics for Sacramento for the years 1936-1937:

Population: 1936, 110,460; 1937, 113,239.

Births reported: 1936, 2,026; 1937, 2,315.

Birth rate: Average last 10 years, 22.19; 1936, 18.3; 1937, 20.4.

Deaths reported: 1936, 1,786; 1937, 1,714.

Death rate: Average death rate for last 10 years, 17.8; 1936, 16.1; 1937, 15.1.

Average age of dying: 1935, 54.1; 1936, 53.5; 1937, 54.8.

Infant mortality: Average for past 10 years, 53.6; 1936, 59.2; 1937, 47.0.

Communicable disease incidence: 47.24.

Diphtheria immunization: 54.5% of elementary school children protected in 1937, as compared with 54.1% in 1936.

Smallpox vaccinations: 77.9% of elementary school children protected in 1937, as compared with 73.1% in 1936.

Per capita cost entire Health Department: 1936, $1.19; 1937, $1.24.

Per capita cost (based on Health Department activities after deleting Emergency Hospital, Pound and Cemetery Divisions): 1936, $.86; 1937, $.92.

Per capita expenditures by both Official and Non-Official agencies: 1936, $1.67; 1937, $1.67.

Total receipts: 1936, $90,362.04; 1937, $98,872.24.

Net per capita cost to taxpayers: 1936, $.37; 1937, $.37.

U. S. Health Contest: First place. Showing steady improvement from 20th, 12th, 9th, 6th, 4th.

NOTE: Population estimated on arithmetical basis. Birth, death and disease rates are per 1,000 of population. Infant mortality is deaths per 1,000 live births.

POLICE DEPARTMENT

ALEC K. MCALLISTER, *Chief of Police*

A general reorganization of the Police Department and the institution of new methods, both within the department and in its relations with the public brought about a record of results which stands high in the nation.

Following are the major achievements of the department in 1937, as compared with the previous year:

1. Decrease of 6.4% in number of major offenses.
2. 19.7% cleared by arrest, compared with 14.4% in 1936.
3. In other offenses, excluding traffic, 3.8% increase in number arrested.
4. Increase of 23.2% in number of persons charged in these offenses.
5. Increase of 26.1% in number of persons found guilty.
6. Decrease in traffic fatalities from 26 in 1936 to 11 in 1937.

By reason of the traffic safety program, which produced remarkable results in the reduction of fatalities and for the activities carried out in the prevention of accidents, Sacramento won high honors in National and State competition. The City was awarded first place in the National Safety Contest in cities of its class and was honor city in the award made by the California Traffic Safety Committee.

Austin J. Roche, formerly Commissioner of Police of Buffalo, N. Y., was brought to Sacramento for the purpose of instituting new police methods. He served as Chief of Police from February 15, 1937, to March 15, 1938.

Principal changes within the department were made in the Detective Division and the Uniform Division. In general, the duties of each of these divisions were more clearly defined, coordinated and efficiency methods instituted which bring more swift and effective results. Physical changes and relocations of offices were made so that the entire police organization functions more smoothly. Details are now immediately adjacent to supervisory officers.

The highlights of other changes and methods instituted are as follows:

Radio receiving sets installed on motorcycle sidecars to call these officers into action in cases of emergency.

Investigation of all automobile accidents regardless of whether persons are injured or not, making arrests in cases of negligence.

Fingerprints required of all applicants for permits under city ordinances.

Fingerprinting and photographing of all taxi-cab drivers.

Distribution of 30,000 pamphlets, "Safeguards Against Crime," to citizens, giving methods of protection against criminals.

Radio broadcasts to instruct public on co-operation with Police Department.

Compilation and printing of book of rules and methods of procedure for all officers.

Creation of new system of reports and complaint forms.

Advised all citizens to inform Police Department during periods of absence from homes, such as vacations, with officers making regular inspections of these homes. This has eliminated burglarizing of such homes.

The functioning of the various divisions of the Department are taken up under the headings to follow:

DETECTIVE DIVISION

This division is now under the supervision of a Chief of Detectives and Captain of Detectives, with personnel comprising officers assigned to special details and special investigations. The duties here cover major offenses, under the general headings of homicides, assaults, burglary, all classes of larceny, embezzlement, fraud, forgery, morals, gambling and narcotics.

The officers chosen for this work are selected because of particular ability and adaptability toward this type of police duty. The rule here is that no case is ever closed until the offender is arrested or other proper clearance made.

UNIFORM DIVISION

A platoon system was created for detailing of officers under this division, with a Captain of Police on each eight-hour shift. Each Captain is in direct supervision of the detailing and duties of his platoon, with direct responsibility for conditions that might arise during his tour of duty.

The platoons are composed of officers assigned to foot duty in the business district and radio patrol cars covering the residence section. The radio cars also cover calls in the business district.

These cars are equipped with two-way radios, tear gas, arms, photographic equipment, and first-aid supplies. These cars and

POLICE RESULTS AT A GLANCE

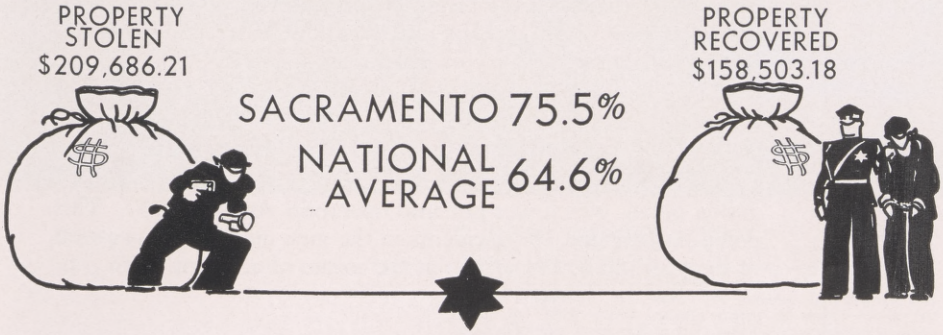
• AUTO ACCIDENT DEATHS

1936

1937

• MAJOR CRIME TRENDS

• STOLEN PROPERTY RECOVERY 1937



the methods carried out in their service are a major factor in crime prevention and crime control.

A stop-watch check of these cars with respect to the time elapsed between receiving a radio call and arriving on the scene of the crime or accident reveals an interesting record. The check was made on operation in the downtown district. The longest time between the call and the arrival was 6 minutes and 50 seconds, the shortest time was 30 seconds, and the average time was 2 minutes and 8 seconds.

JUVENILE DIVISION

One of the greatest factors in crime prevention is the guiding of the lives of children away from the paths of delinquency. Thus the work of the Juvenile Division is concerned not only with the handling of cases of offenders under the age of 18 years, but with studies and surveys in the direction of preventing conditions which cause delinquency.

The division is authorized by the court and Probation Department to exercise extra-legal jurisdiction in those cases of juvenile delinquency coming within the range of police activities. Through this, the division deals with cases as problems separate from the usual practice in police procedure.

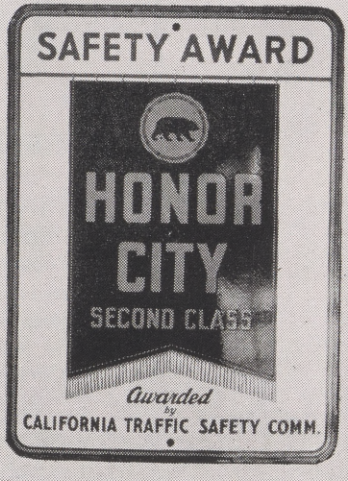
A confidential file is kept of each individual against whom accusation is made. Investigations are made in co-operation with parents, school authorities and agencies interested in prevention work. A sixteen-hour service is maintained daily and longer if necessary in emergency.

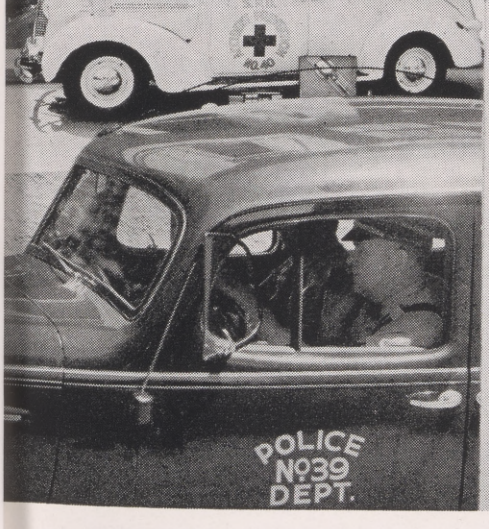
TRAFFIC DIVISION

Outstanding accomplishments of this division were the reduction of the number of deaths from auto accidents in the city, increased vigilance in the arrest of speeders and reckless drivers, the institution of an accident investigation detail, and an excellent record in the recovery of stolen automobiles.

Fines imposed for traffic violations during the year totalled $65,416, an increase of $16,336 over 1936. There was an increase of 97 per cent in the number of speeders arrested.

Officers specially trained are detailed to the accident investigation detail, which was put into operation April 1, 1937. This detail investigated 382 accidents in the nine months of operation of the year, made 194 arrests at the scenes of accident, with con-





• *Modern equipment, facilities and training have brought excellent results and high honors to Sacramento's Police Department. At top, left, is scene at the Hall of Justice, showing ramp entrance to Emergency Hospital. At right are plaque awards to the City for first place among cities of same class for carrying out best automobile safety program in reduction of deaths, injuries and auto accidents. Below, left, are Accident Prevention car and Scout car, both equipped with two-way radios; right, police officers at target practice.*

victions in 78 per cent of the cases. This detail maintains accident spot maps for the purpose of selective enforcement.

Out of 496 automobiles reported stolen during the year, only 9 remain unrecovered.

The division supervises the Junior Traffic Patrol, composed of boys who direct traffic to protect school children, with the result that but two minor accidents occurred at school crossings during the year.

CRIMINAL IDENTIFICATION

During the year the facilities of this bureau were increased to cover 24-hour service. Sacramento was one of the first cities to organize a fingerprinting and identification bureau and the bureau now has more than 150,000 fingerprints in its files. These are of inestimable value in police work, not only in this city, but throughout the nation. From these files, the bureau in 1937 identified 3,293 as having previous records.

The bureau also was called upon for many services aside from strictly police work, aiding other governmental units and the public at large in identification work. Twelve persons listed as "unknown" were identified through the bureau's files.

The increase in the service of this bureau is shown by the fact that more than 7,500 persons were fingerprinted, which is over 2,000 more than for the previous year.

POLICE SCHOOLING

Through the co-operation of the Sacramento Junior College, the State Department of Education and the State Bureau of Criminal Identification, it has been made possible to embrace, both in theory and practice, subjects with which police officers must be thoroughly familiar in modern police methods.

The Department's police schooling provides sound training for recruit officers and is planned so as to put every member of the department through an adequate course of practical instruction, including crime prevention, civics, practical psychology, laws of arrest, court procedure, crime detection and preservation use of evidence. The courses also place emphasis on crime prevention.

BUREAU OF RECORDS

Records dating back to the year 1861 are maintained in the files of this bureau, the year of 1937 adding to the total of records by more than 21,000. Increased efficiency was accomplished through new reporting systems.

Statistical information compiled from these records aids in surveys of crime trends and in the development of methods of crime detection and prevention.

SAFEGUARDING THE PUBLIC

A program was instituted to reach the public with messages of caution, by radio, by printed matter and by talks, on how to protect homes, business institutions and persons against criminals. This program also took the form of an educational campaign directed to increase respect for law and authority, particularly among children.

FIRE DEPARTMENT

MICHAEL J. DUNPHY, *Chief*

To the average citizen, the most spectacular service offered by a municipality is that of protection from fire.

Where is there a boy or girl, man or woman, who does not experience a thrill as fire engines roar down the street with bells clanging and sirens wailing?

The Fire Department's dash to alarms may best be compared to a colossal stage production which the public sees in its finished form but fails to realize the painstaking processes which have gone on to make it possible.

For years, Sacramento has worked "back stage" to improve her Fire Department, to train her firemen efficiently and to give them modern equipment. Great strides have been made in recent years.

A vital part of this program, designed to save lives and property and bring immediate financial benefits by reduction of insurance rates, is that of fire prevention. It is unspectacular, and tedious but it has played a major part in the reduction of fire losses. It is another part of the "show" which the general public does not see.

NEW ALARM SYSTEM

Beginning in 1931, the city government instituted a long range program designed to make the Fire Department rank with the leaders in the nation. All plans were approved by engineers of the National Board of Fire Underwriters which is particularly interested in holding fire losses to a minimum because of insurance risks.

With the installation of a new $225,000 Gamewell fire alarm system during the past year, this program virtually is complete.

The new system, financed by a city bond issue and a grant from the federal government, replaced an antiquated system which frequently was out of order.

The number of fire alarm boxes from which alarms can be rung in has been practically doubled with a box located on every street corner in the downtown business section. A total of 421 boxes at present are in operation, but this number can be doubled with the growth of the city. The new installation, being manually operated, is four times faster than the old—a factor of consequence when it is remembered every second counts when a fire breaks out.

• *Sacramento's Fire Department keeps abreast of modern fire-fighting in new methods of training and in equipment. Above are action scenes of firemen training on the new training tower, showing methods of ladder use and hose carrying. Below is new, independent pressure tank equipment in front of firehouse at Granada Way near Alhambra Boulevard. Inset is acetylene torch used to break through metal barriers.*

Six experienced operators with a chief operator in charge are assigned to the central alarm station, located in a city park at Twenty-eighth and P Streets. When an alarm is turned in by means of an electrically punched tape, the operators quickly dispatch necessary equipment to the scene of the fire through the electric devices installed in each of the fire houses.

OTHER NEW EQUIPMENT

The past year also saw the completion of a new training tower located near Alhambra Boulevard and L Street, the construction of a new water wagon to be used in extinguishing grass fires and the purchase of the latest type of safety belts.

By use of the belts, firemen may carry persons with perfect ease and safety from burning buildings. The belts may also be used to handle hose, axes and other equipment, leaving the hands of the firemen free for action.

The construction of two large water storage tanks located near the Junior College and in the Elmhurst District, which assure an adequate water pressure for fighting fires in these districts at all times, also were a part of the program.

A squad car, equipped with the latest first aid and life saving devices and carrying special fire fighting devices, was purchased. It responds to all serious fires.

PERSONNEL AND TRAINING

One hundred and seventy-two men comprise the fire department, including a chief, two assistant chiefs and two battalion chiefs. The department operates on a two platoon basis with comfortable living quarters provided for the firemen at the fire stations.

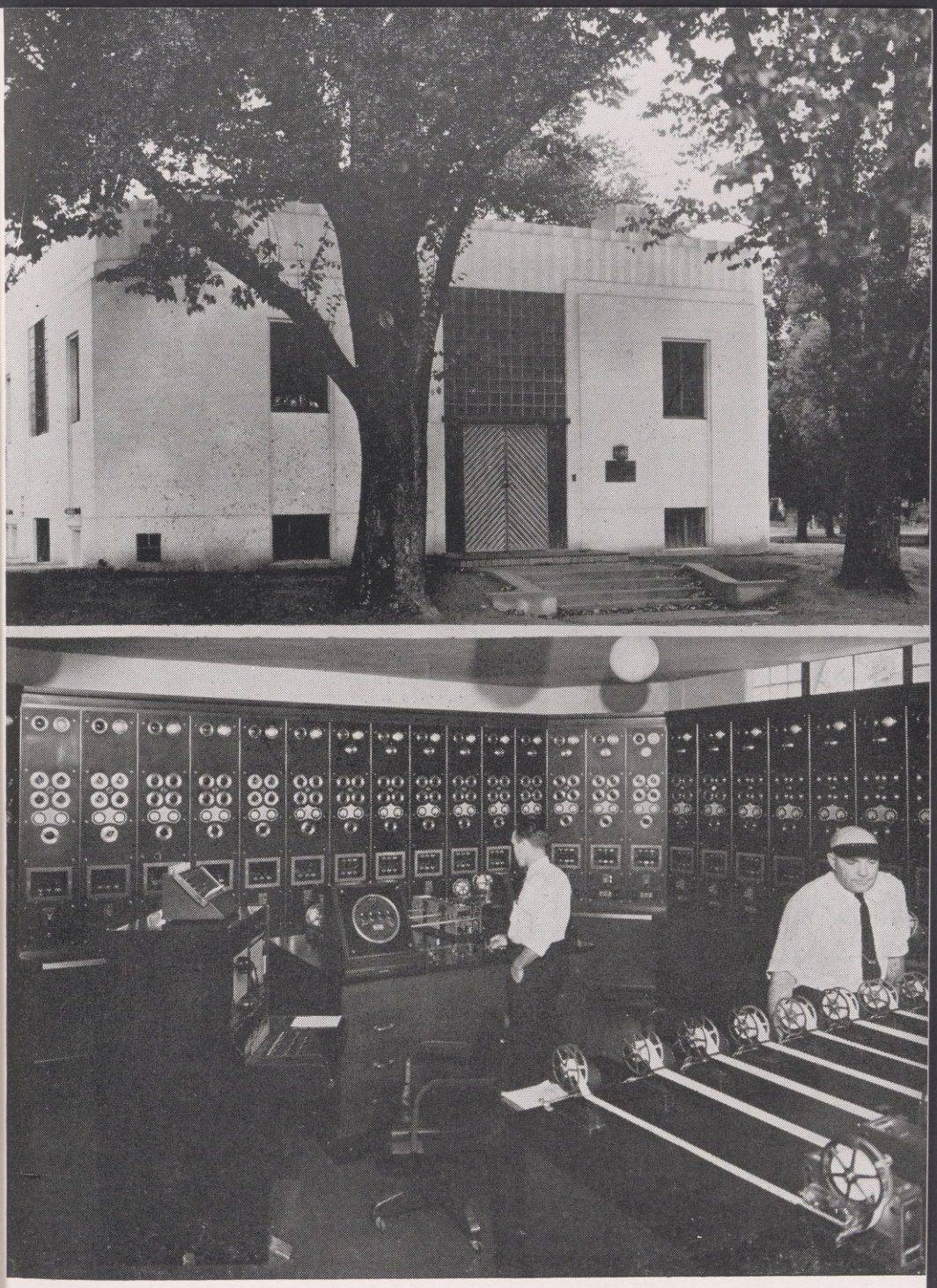
New members of the department are selected from civil service lists and promotions are made on a merit basis after civil service examinations.

Physical fitness and improvement in fire fighting methods at all times are by words of the fire department.

Every man must take a physical examination once a year. Physical drills are held in vacant lots adjoining the different firehouses.

At least once a week the Sacramento fireman attends the training school.

There, he drills on ladders, learns knot tying.



• *Sacramento's new central fire alarm system is operated from a structure built in the City Plaza, Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth, P and Q Streets. Removed from other structures and specially constructed to withstand all types of disaster, this building protects the operation of the fire alarm system under all conditions. Below is a portion of the operating room, where alarms are received and relayed.*

He puts on a gas mask and enters a smoke filled room to accustom himself to these conditions should such a necessity arise at a real fire. And he does numerous other tasks designed to make him a better "smoke eater."

A Director of Training has been appointed in the Department, whose sole duties are devoted to the work of carrying out training methods, including drilling in fire-fighting work, drilling, first aid, etc.

FIRE STATIONS

Sacramento's fire fighting equipment is housed in ten stations, including the central station in the city hall.

The chief and his assistants make their headquarters in the city hall and the equipment consists of an engine company, a truck company and the squad car.

Other engine companies are located at Second and L Streets, Nineteenth, L and M Streets; Alhambra Boulevard and L Streets, Ninth, T and U Streets; Fourth Avenue, Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth Streets; Freeport Boulevard and Vallejo Way, Forty-third and J Streets, Sixth Avenue and Stockton Boulevard.

Truck companies also are stationed at Alhambra Boulevard and L Streets and Fourth Avenue, Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth Streets.

A station on Twenty-second between S and T Streets houses a booster water pump and water tanks.

FIRE PREVENTION

Fire prevention is carried on systematically in Sacramento.

Day in and day out during the year, four inspectors report to headquarters at the City Hall and as the City Hall clock reaches 8 a. m., start out on the important mission of telling the public how to prevent fires.

Courteously, a business man may be told that he should clean up his basement—that a pile of trash and oily rags in the basement constitutes a fire hazard. Dangerous gas leaks are found and repaired.

The inspectors go into the schools, conducting fire drills and teaching the younger generation that "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure."

A particular watch is kept on theaters where a fire might bring loss of life and injury to hundreds.

Vacant lots, covered with dry grass and constituting a menace to surrounding property, are burned off under fire department supervision.

Owners are persuaded to tear down old buildings which have passed their usefulness and are mere fire menaces.

With the enactment of an ordinance during the past year prohibiting the unauthorized firing of fireworks, it is the belief of the fire department that a serious fire hazard will be removed in connection with the celebration of Independence Day. Fireworks have caused many serious blazes in Sacramento in the past. The ordinance does not prohibit fireworks displays conducted by competent, authorized persons.

RESULT

The skeptical may read the recent history of the fire department and remark:

"Nice, I guess, but was it worth while financially?"

The answer is readily available in a few simple figures. It can be given on a dollars and cents basis.

In 1931, the fire loss was $468,320. In 1937 it was $265,029 despite a wave of incendiary fires set by a pyromaniac.

The 1931 per capita loss was $4.99. In 1937 it was $2.70.

The result is particularly astonishing when it is considered that the number of stations has been reduced from fifteen to nine during the period with a saving in operation expense, due to the reduction, of $75,000 annually.

RECREATION DEPARTMENT

J. B. MALONEY, *Superintendent*

The shorter working week with a resultant increase in leisure hours for the worker, has brought a new responsibility to American cities in recent years.

Upon the city, to a great extent, depends whether that additional time will be spent aimlessly or in wholesome recreation, useful to both the body and the mind.

Changing conditions have altered the concept of city recreation departments that they were created primarily for the benefit of children to the broader viewpoint that they must appeal to young and old alike.

Sacramento's recreation department, realizing the reduction in working hours and anticipating that the trend is toward still shorter hours, has worked toward the development of a well rounded program based on the slogan of the National Recreation Association:

"Every child in America shall have a chance to play. Everybody in America, young or old, shall have an opportunity to find the best and most satisfying use of leisure time."

The Department of Recreation is indebted to the National Recreation Association for its guidance and the service of its field representatives.

Much of the progress of recreation in Sacramento in the past few years has been due to the assistance rendered by the Works Progress Administration. At the present time, some fifty trained men and women, functioning in leadership capacities, are being made available through the WPA Recreation Project, sponsored by the Department.

PLAYGROUNDS, CHILDREN'S ACTIVITIES

While the Recreation Department has given new emphasis to its adult recreation program in recent years, it has by no means neglected children's activities.

To do so would be folly.

For not only is there the humanitarian side that every child has a God-given right to play, but one of economics as well.

A nation-wide survey of juvenile delinquency conducted recently revealed that delinquency among children was much lower in cities where there were adequate playgrounds and play programs. And it was found, in further analysis, that the boy forced to play in the alley today is likely to be the criminal of tomorrow who adds to America's crime bill.

Sacramento's fourteen sports fields, six enclosed play areas and six school playgrounds have, in a sense, become communities in their own right where tomorrow's citizens come after

• *Year-around sports and recreational facilities are provided through the activities of the Recreation Department. The popularity of football is shown in the view of the Sacramento Stadium at the top. Pageantry and festivals are a part of the Stadium program, of which the center picture is typical. Below are shown some of the younger generation who are "growing up with golf" at the Municipal Golf Course.*

school, on holidays and during school vacations to enjoy wholesome play and other activities.

All sports are carried on under the supervision of the department.

An effort is made by Recreation Department supervisors to get every child interested in some activity. Programs are mapped with the view of having as many children as possible participate, rather than having many watch a few.

In cooperation with the newspapers, clubs and lodges, special Christmas and Easter programs are given as well as a Spring Festival in which all the children in the city take part.

ORGANIZED ADULT SPORTS

Several years ago, professional baseball men hailed Sacramento as the "best" baseball city in the United States, on the showing of a record attendance at local professional games for a city her size.

Much of the city's baseball interest is traced back to her playground diamonds, where youths learn to love the game by playing it during all seasons of the year. Many players have graduated from Sacramento diamonds to big league teams.

The Recreation Department sponsors numerous baseball leagues and also sponsors competition in basketball, soccer, volley ball, indoor baseball, tennis, etc.

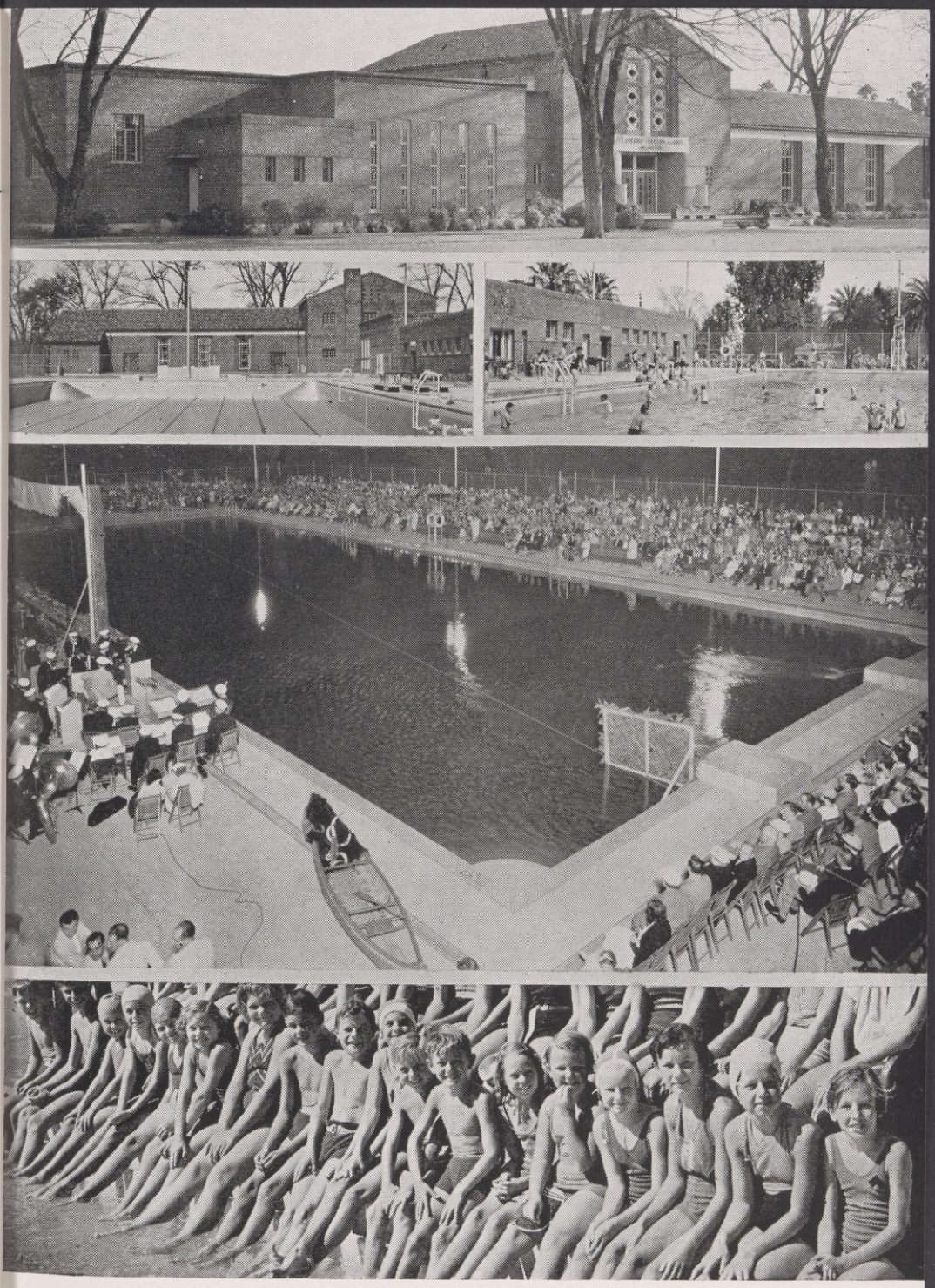
Gymnasium classes are conducted for the benefit of women.

GOLF COURSES

Two golf courses, open to the public, are maintained by Sacramento with green fees sufficient to meet operation costs being charged.

One course, located six miles north of the city, consists of eighteen holes. It is the scene of a $3,000.00 open tournament each year which attracts America's top notch professional golfers. The second course is of nine holes and is located in William Land Park in the southern section of the city.

Both fields are quick draining with play being possible on the eighteen hole course within thirty minutes after rain stops falling. This was made possible by the laying of several miles of drain tile during the past year by Works Progress Administration workers.



• *The Florence Turton Clunie Memorial is Sacramento's newest recreation center. At top is entrance, showing library branch on left and recreation hall on right. Below, left, is swimming pool emptied for cleaning; right, the pool filled. Center is scene of night entertainment at pool. At bottom is group of happy beneficiaries of the Memorial pool.*

TRAPSHOOTING

Modern trapshooting and skeet shooting ranges are available to those who follow these sports. Modern in every particular and situated in a spot of natural beauty, they are located near the eighteen hole golf course.

Both state and national shoots have been held on these ranges in recent years.

MUNICIPAL STADIUM

In 1928, Sacramento opened a municipal stadium near the Sacramento Junior College with a seating capacity of 25,000.

The stadium will be completely paid for in 1940 while all script taken by subscribers will expire on June 30, 1938.

The stadium is the scene of football games, track meets, motorcycle races and all other sport activities as well as pageants, patriotic celebrations and other civic events.

Rentals are charged for sport events, but the stadium is donated rent free for observances of a general public nature.

CLUNIE MEMORIAL

Two swimming pools are maintained by the city, one at the James McClatchy Park and the other at the Clunie Memorial in McKinley Park.

The Clunie swimming pool is only part of a $150,000 recreational plant opened in 1936 and made possible by a bequest from the late Florence Turton Clunie.

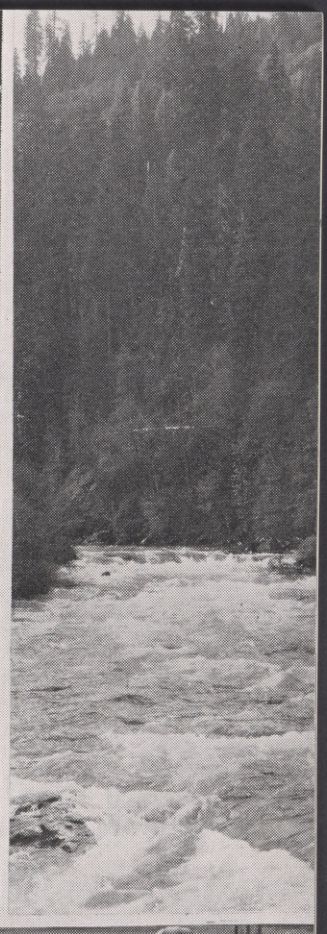
Included in the memorial construction is a club house with a branch library, meeting halls and an auditorium with a stage.

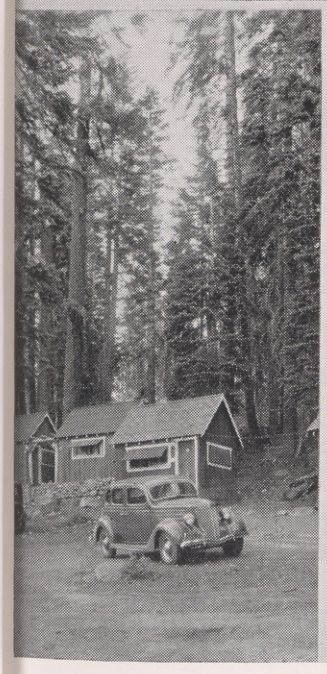
A check showed that last year there were 200,000 different "uses" of the Clunie facilities, indicating its popularity.

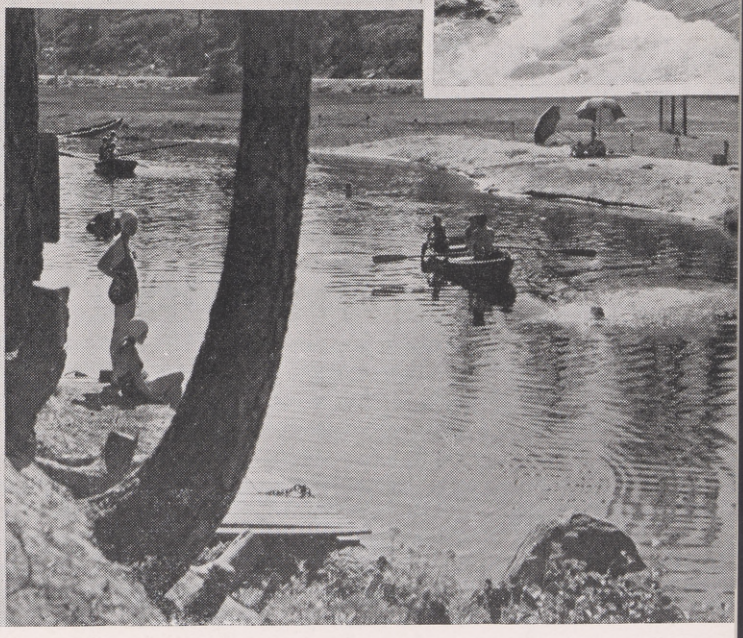
CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

The recreation department does everything possible to encourage cultural activities on the part of adult Sacramentans. It sponsors a Municipal Symphony Orchestra, various choral groups and is a co-sponsor of a federal music project.

To bring people in the various sections of the city closer together, the department during the last year, inaugurated a series of social dances for young people. The average attendance was between 400 and 600 persons. A WPA orchestra furnished the music for the dances.







• *Sacramentans enjoy vacations at the municipally owned and operated Camp Sacramento in the Sierra Nevada Mountains. At top, left, is a view of the main recreation hall, which overlooks the American River; right, the River provides many beauty spots such as this. Below, left, a typical Camp cabin in the pines; right, scene at the natural pool which fronts the Camp.*

COMMUNITY CLUBHOUSES

Nearly 250,000 Sacramentans annually make use of clubhouse facilities furnished by the Recreation Department in each of five parks in the city.

The clubhouses are given rent free to organizations for entertainments, dances, musical recitals, etc.

CAMP SACRAMENTO

Located on the Lake Tahoe Highway beside the south fork of the American River is Camp Sacramento, the city's Summer vacation resort available to Sacramento residents at rates of $10 per week for adults, $5.50 for children between six and twelve years and $2.50 for children under six.

About 1,500 persons attend the camp each year during its season which opens early in June and ends about September 1st.

The camp is located in a nationally known vacation area and is well equipped with a large recreation hall, dining room and kitchen, washrooms, lavatory facilities and sleeping quarters.

Playground supervisors are in attendance at the children's playground where weary mothers may leave their children in safety and relax in the invigorating Sierra air.

An innovation at the camp in 1938 will be a camp to be held from June 12th to July 2nd for the benefit of 500 boys and girls who otherwise might not find it possible to enjoy a vacation. Cooperating with the city in giving the vacation trips are the Sacramento Community Chest, the Ann Land Commission and the Sacramento Junior Chamber of Commerce.

TRANSIENT SHELTER

Last but not least of the Recreation Department's functions is the operation of the transient shelter for single, unemployed men. Because of its peculiar situation as one of the largest labor clearance cities in the United States, thousands of men come to Sacramento annually to winter.

Located at Front and I Streets, the shelter provides a home for an average of about 700 men daily. Every effort is made to keep the shelter clean and to provide plain but wholesome and nourishing food. It is well heated and ventilated with adequate bathing facilities. Springs and mattresses are furnished in the sleeping quarters.

In exchange for the service, the men do light work, cutting wood for distribution to needy families or doing cleanup jobs throughout the city.

ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT

FRED J. KLAUS, *City Engineer*

The Engineering Department covers a wide field of public service not only in the construction and maintenance of the city's public buildings, but in providing supervision over divisions which require technical advice. In this respect, the Engineering Department serves virtually every part of the City Government.

Plans and specifications for all construction projects, repairs and reconstruction work are prepared by this department, which supervises and passes upon such work.

While operating under separate units of administrative control, the Water Division and Waste Removal Division, come within the Engineering Department, since much of the work of the operation of these divisions requires technical supervision.

Street maintenance, Airport, Electrical Division, Building Inspector, Corporation Yard and Sewer Division comprise the other units of the Department.

STREET MAINTENANCE

Safety was the theme adopted by Assistant City Engineer Charles R. Blood, head of the street maintenance division, for the work carried out in 1937. Increasing automotive traffic in volume, speed and weight requires smooth, safe, non-skid streets. Surveys and studies were carried out and work projected to remove all possible hazards to safety.

One of these hazards is a relic of the horse-and-buggy days—the hitching post. Because of the number of accidents, in which both adults and children were caught between hitching posts and automobile fenders, it was determined to remove as many as possible. During the year 1,200 of these hitching posts were taken out. Many still remain in the city, some of them because property owners want them for sentimental reasons. The hazard is so great that it probably will be necessary to make a wholesale removal of the posts.

Another similar hazard which is on its way out is the concrete carriage block. Many residents have removed these of their own initiative, but a surprisingly large number still remain.

The Engineering Department, through street maintenance, will remove these hazards for property owners and make reasonable repairs on request.

The division also assists property owners by encouraging the temporary improvement of alleys. The City contributes reclaimed material for this work, which permits property owners to have alleys improved at nominal cost.

The maintenance of the city's 350 miles of paved streets and 56 miles of paved alleys requires a regular crew of 44. It is a policy of the city not to wait for complaints about bad

street conditions but to watch for signs of "distress". This is done by obtaining reports from all other departments which use the streets in addition to the facts which come from a patrol of the streets by the maintenance division.

This, again, ties in which the policy of safety, for modern traffic can quickly bring about hazardous conditions unless signs are watched for by experts who can recognize the first "symptoms".

Economy also is a policy and methods are being still further developed in the salvaging of materials for use in street repairs.

Perhaps the largest individual project undertaken by this division in 1937 was the beginning of the work of widening Fifth Avenue. This work, which will continue in 1938, is to ease the flow of traffic in the southeastern portion of the city by providing a wider thoroughfare from Sacramento Boulevard into the Stockton Boulevard.

ELECTRICAL DIVISION

The Electrical Division of the Engineering Department can be classified as three separate and distinct departments, all under the direction of the City Electrician. These are Electrical and Radio Division, Police and Fire Alarm Division and Street Lighting Division.

In the first division are two electrical inspectors and one radio interference inspector. The principal duty of the electrical inspectors is to see that all electrical installations made in the City of Sacramento comply with the City Electrical Ordinance, the National Board of Fire Underwriters rulings, and the State Accident Commission Safety Orders. This is done in order to safeguard the public from the dangerous fire hazard which might easily result from poor and inadequate wiring.

A total of 6700 electrical inspections were made, and 2777 electrical permits issued for the year 1937, compared with 1744 in 1936. With building on the up-trend an even greater number of permits and inspection calls is anticipated for 1938.

The Radio Inspector investigates and runs down the causes of outside interference on radio sets throughout the city. When a radio begins to "howl and growl", the radio inspector is available without charge to discover whatever outside cause there may be. A total of 1497 calls were made by this inspector in 1937.

The Police and Fire Alarm crew, composed of Superintendent of Fire Alarm, foreman and three linemen, have charge of keeping the city's new $300,000 fire alarm system in constant operation, maintaining police telephones and traffic signals, in

addition to the installation and repairing of all outside wiring in city parks, playgrounds, etc. All men in this department are subject to call 24 hours per day.

With a crew of six men, the Street Lighting Division keeps the city's 3,000 electroliers in service, in addition to installing, repairing and maintaining electrical wiring and equipment in city owned buildings, as the City Hall, Airport, Hall of Justice, Auditorium, etc.

BUILDING INSPECTOR

The constant vigil of this division of the Engineering Department protects public safety in both public and private buildings. The Building Inspection Division sees that the State Housing Act is enforced and that the city's ordinances concerning construction, repairs and types of structures permitted under zoning laws are complied with.

For the past several years a campaign has been in progress under direction of this department, aimed at the elimination of eyesores and unsafe structures.

In 1936, 2183 permits for building construction in Sacramento were issued. In 1937 the number increased to 2,655. The value of the structures in 1936 was $6,478,355.00 and in 1937, $4,943,771.00.

CORPORATION YARD

The city warehouse, operated by the superintendent of the Corporation Yard under the supervision of the City Purchasing Agent, is located in the Yard at Thirty-third and S Streets. Materials and supplies worth about $365,000.00 and made up of some 1500 pieces of equipment were handled through there in 1937.

The Corporation Yard serves all departments of the city government in the upkeep of equipment, such as motor vehicles, machinery, etc. Here also is the machine shop, carpenter shop and plumbing shop. Staffed by experts, this service results in a saving of many thousands of dollars through constant repair of equipment.

The Engineering Department has supervision over the maintenance of the city's public buildings. The three principal structures are City Hall, occupying half a block between Ninth and Tenth Street on I Street; the City Library on the corner of Ninth and I Street and the Hall of Justice, housing the Police Department, City Jail and Emergency Hospital at Sixth and H Streets.

SEWER DIVISION

The major activities of the Sewer Division in 1937 consisted of providing services for new residences and business structures and the work of maintenance and repairs.

A project, completed in 1935 made great improvements in the sewer system, including new lines, increasing the storm water carry-off capacity and providing larger facilities for sanitary conditions.

The sanitary and storm sewer systems are combined. The sewage is conducted to two pumping stations, with disposal into the Sacramento River through coarse screening.

A steam and electric pumping station at Front and U Streets with a capacity of 100,000,000 gallons daily, serves the western portion of the city, while an electric pumping station at Eleventh Avenue and Riverside Boulevard with a capacity of 264,000,000 gallons daily, serves the eastern portion of the city.

AIRPORT

As a result of the completion of a series of improvements during 1937, Sacramento now has in the Municipal Airport an investment of $500,000, an asset which is abreast of the increasing use of air transportation. The improvements added greatly to the efficiency and national standing of the airport.

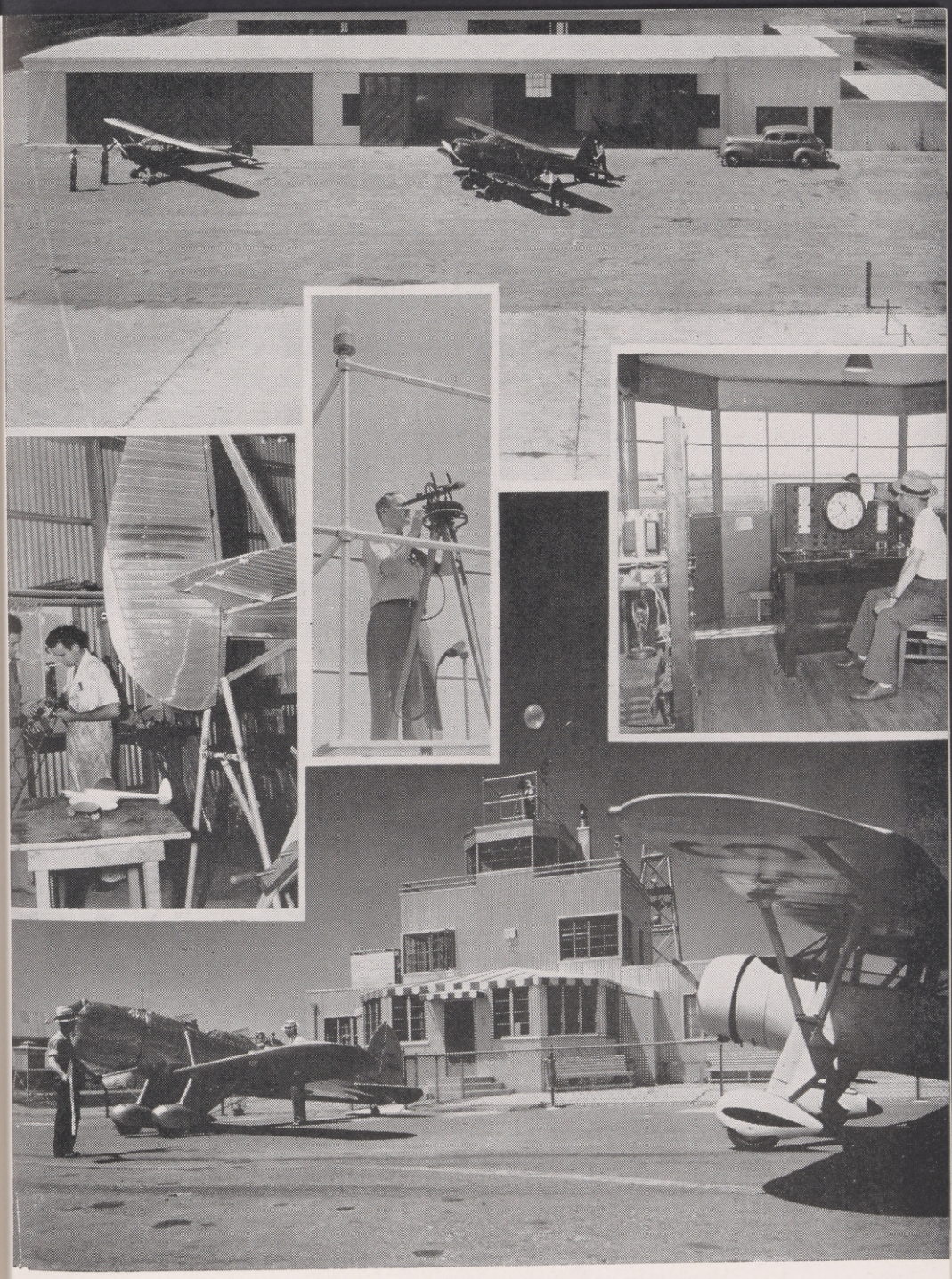
During the latter part of the year a WPA project was brought to completion at a total expenditure of $89,153.64, of which $64,433.77 was contributed by the Federal Government. The improvements accomplished in this project were as follows:

1. Armor plating weak portions of runways.
2. Additional drainage on landing area.
3. Lengthening of one runway 500 feet.
4. Complete grading of landable area off runways.
5. Concrete sidewalks around Administration and Restaurant buildings and floor slabs for two additional hangars.

The City Government carried out two projects at the airport, increasing the size of the restaurant and constructing two hangar units of the individual type. The new hangars came as a result of the increasing use of the airport for privately owned planes.

A full time airways weather bureau station was installed. The Federal Government began a survey and leased land for the erection of antenna for a 5000 watt landing beam station.

The airport is conveniently located five miles south of the center of the business district and occupies 232.5 acres. It serves airlines on the Pacific Coast north and south route and the transcontinental air transportation.



• *Sacramento is the center of Air Transportation on the Transcontinental and Pacific Coast Air Lines. Above—New Hangars, two units of four each. Garage type for private air craft. Center, left to right—Scene in U. S. approved repair station. Taking observation U. S. Weather Bureau. Observation light and traffic control tower. Lower—Front view of Administration Building.*

WATER DIVISION

R. E. MITTELSTAEDT, *Superintendent*

As one of the pioneer cities of the nation to develop and maintain its water system as a municipal utility, Sacramento, in 1937, took great strides so that the system not only might adequately serve the people in the abundant use of water, but that future needs of a rapidly increasing population might be anticipated.

A program of six major improvements, projected in 1935 and costing $683,124.73, were completed. The Public Works Administration paid $308,098.00 of this cost, the city providing the remainder through a bond issue.

The outstanding achievement in this program of improvements was the construction of two concrete, overhead storage tanks, with a capacity of 3,000,000 gallons each. One is in the south central portion of the city—Twenty-third and Twelfth Avenue and the second in the southeastern portion—Forty-fifth and V Streets.

These elevated storage tanks, believed to be the largest of their kind in the world, have created a great deal of interest on the part of both engineers and laymen.

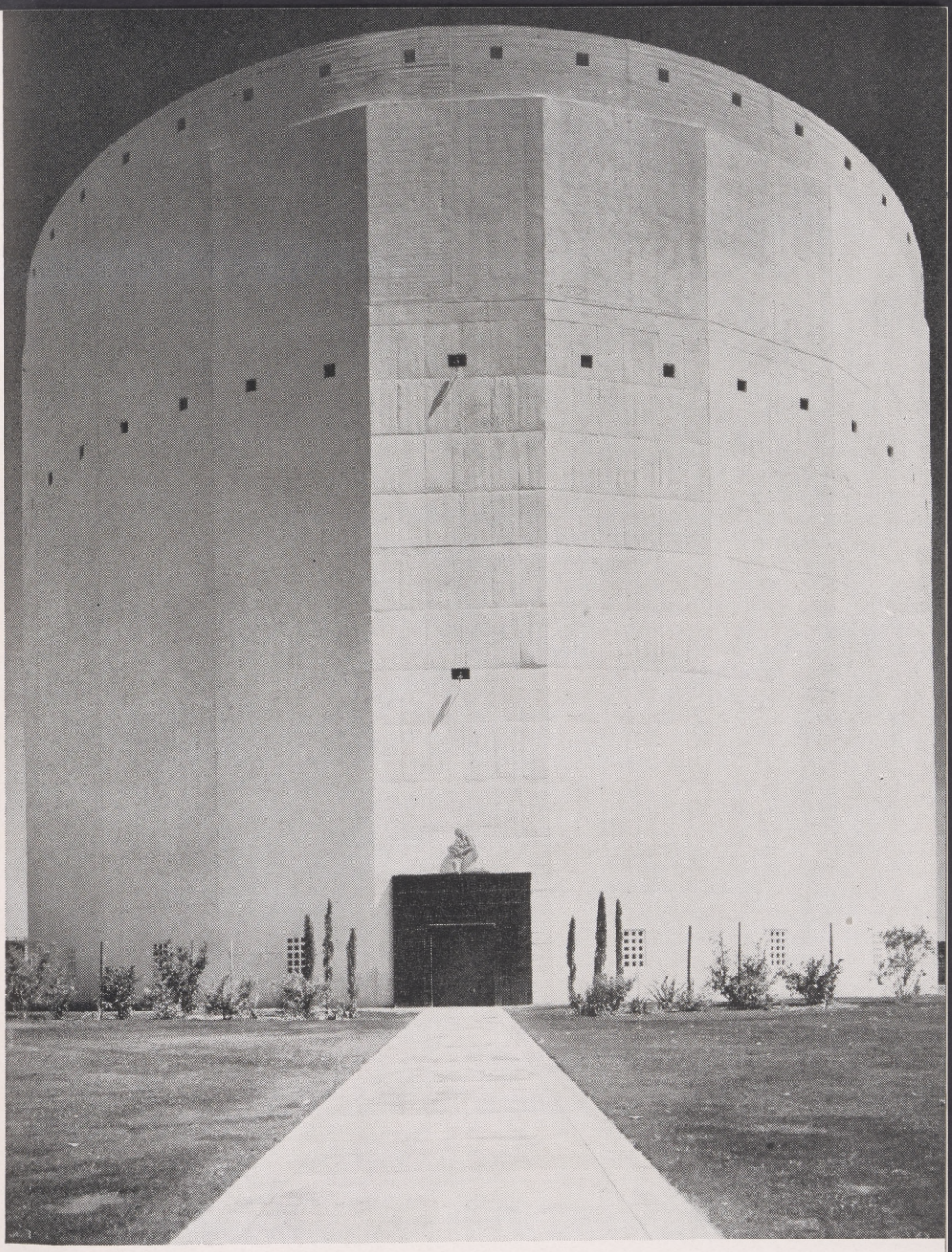
Primarily, the tanks are for the purpose of providing an adequate supply of water for the outlying residential districts, where the rapid growth of the city brought the extension of the water mains many miles distant from the filtration plant, which is the city's source of supply.

The storage tanks bring many additional advantages in the operation of the system. One of these is economy since the use of both pumps and tanks to supply water during hours of excessive use results in power saving by having the pumps operate at a more constant rate, thus decreasing excessive costs of high peak power demands. In the remote possibility of a failure of power in which the pumps would be shut down, the tanks would automatically serve as a gravity standby, supplying water for several hours.

The tanks are 24-sided reinforced concrete structures, 144 feet in diameter and 123 feet in height. Water stands in the tanks to a depth of 25 feet, the tank floor being 75 feet above ground level. The water surface is 100 feet above the ground. With a full tank, a pressure of 43 pounds per square inch is maintained at ground level. Regulated by an automatic valve, the inflow and outflow of water takes place through the same pipe.

Other improvements in the water system included a new 9,500,000 gallon filtered water storage tank at the filtration

(Continued on Page 50)



• *One of Sacramento's two new three million-gallon water storage tanks. These tanks are the largest of their kind in the world. They are 124 feet high and 146 feet in diameter. Operating automatically in inflow from the city mains and outflow to consumers, they provide adequate supply at all times and serve as a gravity standby in times of emergency.*

• *The Sacramento River, fronting the City on the west, serves Sacramento in a triple capacity. It provides water transportation and water sports and is the source of the City's water supply. This airview, taken above the Filtration Plant, looking south, shows at extreme top, left, Tower Bridge and below it I Street Bridge, with new, widened, straightened approach.*

• *The lower, center of the above view shows Sacramento's Filtration Plant. At extreme bottom is new filtered water reservoir. Just above this are treatment works and pumping plant, above which are the aeration process and settling basins. This plant produces an abundant supply of water, crystal clear and absolutely pure.*

plant; new pumping equipment; new steel mains and interconnections, made necessary for the proper operation of the storage tanks; fencing of the filtration plant grounds and repairs to the pretreatment works.

Drawing its supply from the Sacramento River, the filtration plant produces a soft, clean "sterile" water, with a bacteria count of zero, providing the most abundant use per capita of any city at a cost to householders ranging from 70 cents per month for small dwellings, to $2.10 per month for large residences. With the exception of meters placed during recent years on industrial services, the water service, under the provisions of the City Charter, is unmetered, the charges being flat rates. The cost of extensions of pipe to serve new territory is borne by the Water Division.

During 1937 the average consumption of water was 205 gallons per capita per day. This means a virtually unlimited use of water and is approximately three times that of other California cities. The total quantity of water pumped in the distribution system during the year runs almost beyond the imagination—8,703,800,000 gallons. This is an increase of 418,000 gallons over the previous year.

The per capita use was a slight decrease over the previous year, coming as a result of leak surveys and the cooperation of the public in preventing the unnecessary wastage of water.

The abundant use of water at the low rate, however, has resulted in promoting the beautification of the city, permitting spacious lawns, gardens and the luxuriant growth of trees and shrubs in the residence districts.

The rapid growth of the number of air conditioning installations brought a survey of water rates on both these and ice machines, resulting in new rate schedules for each. The new rates are based on the average amount of water used by all makes of equipment, charged on regular meter schedule.

There was an increase in the number of new connections for the year, the total being 932 as compared with 741 for the previous year. The growth of the city also brought the addition of 14,567 lineal feet to the distribution system, the majority in new subdivisions in outlying portions of the city. This brought the distribution system to a total of 242 miles of mains.

In May of 1938, the Division of Water purchased the property within the City Limits of the Southern California Water Company which for many years has been in competition with the City system. A total of 2,218 consumers are affected by

this transfer of service which marks the passing of the last private water system within the City Limits. The annual gross revenue from these new consumers will amount to $31,576.00 and the net income to $17,816.00.

A large majority of the acquired water mains are of redwood construction and have been leaking badly for several years. These will be abandoned as rapidly as the City can transfer the water taps to their own cast iron mains. By this procedure the damage to streets which occurs as a result of water leaks will be eliminated and with it, the large annual maintenance costs on the streets affected.

The quality of the supply, through tests both in a laboratory at the filtration plant and by the City Health Department, is under constant watch. The filtration plant and the distribution system also are under vigilant surveys with resulting recommendations for improvements. The 1937 Improvement program brought the entire system up to splendid condition, with the exception of comparatively minor repairs and replacements recommended for 1938.

Operating as a public utility on a self-supporting basis, physically separated from the business of other city activities, the Water Division functions under the Engineering Department, through which its technical problems are supervised.

The division carries out its own collections and, in this respect achieved a record of nearly 100 per cent. Water sales were $25,724 higher than the previous year, bringing a total of $547,725.96, an all time record for the second successive year.

In 1937, for the first time, a sinking or reserve fund was established to be used for additions, betterments and major replacements to the water system. The sum of $25,000.00 was paid to the city's general fund as reimbursement for deficits created prior to 1932 when the system was organized as a public utility. In addition, $30,861.00 was expended on additions to the system.

Aside from the deductions for the sinking fund, the Division made an operating profit of $333,627.34 and a net profit of $62,603.29 after paying redemption and interest on bonds. The surplus, after the deduction of sinking fund payment, is $4,901.94.

The sinking fund deductions will be continued as a policy by which the Water Division will be completely "on its own", taking care not only of past deficits and bond interest and redemption, but setting aside funds for improvements and replacements.

WASTE REMOVAL DIVISION

WM. J. MCQUILLAN, *Superintendent*

The accumulation of waste material in homes, business establishments and on the streets creates problems that branch into many directions. It brings up matters of health and sanitation, traffic, fire hazard and the general cleanliness of the city.

The maintenance of waste removal service in Sacramento as a public utility has proved its worth in savings to the taxpayers, efficiency and results. Whether operated privately or publicly, the City Government would have the responsibility of the enforcement of ordinances which cover the subject. Public operation brings about a smooth working order.

The Waste Removal Division operates the services of garbage collection and disposal and street cleaning and rubbish collection. The cost of garbage collection to the householder is but 50 cents a month for one call a week and 75 cents for two calls a week. Fees, according to the volume of service are charged to restaurants and other establishments. Here are the highlights of the operation of this service in 1937:

Added 1,454 new customers, making a total of 21,114.

Made a net profit of $23,245.69.

The receipts for the year were $180,225.38 and physical operating expenses, $127,480.19. Other expenses charged against the Division, including replacements, insurance, pensions, administration and interest and principal of incinerator bonds, leave the net profit of $23,245.69.

There are 18 trucks in the same number of collection routes or units, with a field personnel of 43 collectors. The business district is served by two men and a foreman in tying paper and rubbish.

In disposal methods, wet garbage is sold and other material is dumped into excavations outside the city and covered over as a fill.

STREET CLEANING

This service has two branches, the cleaning up of normal accumulation of material on the streets and the free removal of grass cuttings, shrub trimmings and leaves from gardens and lawns.

The downtown and Oak Park business district streets are cleaned daily. The residence district, divided into five areas, is cleaned once a week.

During the period January 1st to March 1, which was devoted to picking up material permitted to be set out by householders—garden trimmings, etc.—the city hauled free of charge 1,800 loads or approximately 18,000 cubic yards.

The period March 1st to September 20th, when grass cuttings, and shrub trimmings were removed, the total haul was 3,356 loads or 42,848 cubic yards.

The "leaf season," October 1st to December 31st, brought service in which 6,823 loads were hauled, totalling 47,471 cubic yards.

The grand total of loads hauled by the division was 13,979 for the year, which constituted the moving of 108,609 cubic yards. An idea of the magnitude of this may be gained by a simple comparison. The total of the material hauled for the year would occupy the same volume as a skyscraper 458 feet high, 80 feet square.

In addition to efficiency, regularity of service is one of the cardinal rules of the division. Through all kinds of weather, including severe storms the division was off schedule only two days out of the entire year.

LIBRARY

GRACE R. TAYLOR, *City Librarian*

The Sacramento Free Library is a municipal agency for the general advancement of the community. It is a clearing house which makes available, free to every citizen, the best the world can offer in experience, information, entertainment and inspiration as presented through the printed page.

In 1937 it cost the people of Sacramento $66,000 to read over $1,500,000 worth of books. This demonstrates that the Library is a definite commercial asset as well as having a cultural value.

The Library makes it possible for workers to learn more about their trades and business men to learn more about their special lines of endeavor and how to solve their problems. Whether the person seeking information be an exporter desiring to find the shipping requirements of a foreign port, a City Councilman who needs information for a new ordinance or an inventor who wants data on patents, the simple process of a telephone call to the Library makes immediately available to him all statistics, surveys and trade bulletins of the United States Government. The technical and scientific world also is at his disposal through the many special indexes and services which the Library maintains.

The Library today endeavors to find out what interests and events are important to the community. It then obtains material on these subjects and through public information sources acquaints the public with the fact that the material is available.

The combined services of the Library give it a three-fold function — to educate, to furnish mental recreation and to inspire.

GROWTH

The year 1937 was the busiest the Library has ever experienced. This may be attributed to increase in population, plus a campaign on the part of the Library Department to acquaint the public with the Library's services. The book circulation of 544,349 was the largest in the Library's history, an increase of 35,885 over the previous year.

It was necessary to rearrange the Reference Department to enable more assistants to be on duty to help the public with research problems. The Business Department also showed tremendous gains in the number of questions asked and service to the public.

PHYSICAL IMPROVEMENTS

A floor of new steel book stacks was added to the Central Library. The Oak Park Branch was greatly improved in

• *Sacramentans take advantage of the opportunities offered by the services of the City Library. At top, left, is a view of the Reference Room of the main Library and right, children enjoy the special facilities provided at the Branch Libraries. At bottom, left, is pictured the exterior display case at corner of main Library and right, exterior view of main Library.*

appearance and working facilities by the addition of new shelving and rearrangement of the children's section. The Hancock Branch was moved from a private building into rented quarters at 406 Q Street. A brick store was renovated at this address and now makes a small but very attractive branch library. Electric book charging machines were installed at the Central Library and two larger branches — Oak Park and McKinley — increasing the speed as well as the efficiency of charging out books.

McKINLEY BRANCH

This was built in connection with the Clunie Memorial Building and opened to the public late in 1936. The money for the Branch, $20,000, was appropriated by the City Council when it was learned that the library addition would bring the cost of the memorial building beyond the amount willed by Mrs. Florence Clunie.

This branch contains an adult reading room, with a Chesterfield and floor lamps, and the children's room has a fireplace flanked by arm chairs. The charging desk is so placed that it serves both reading rooms. An office, work room and small staff room complete the quarters. The furniture is of maple with a dark finish.

The Branch at present has space for 10,000 books with a balcony where more stacks may be placed to a capacity of 20,000 volumes.

NEW SERVICES

During the Summer, with the aid of the WPA, an outdoor library was opened in the small garden back of the Central Library Building. The interest shown by the public in this experiment encouraged the Library to plan its continuance another Summer.

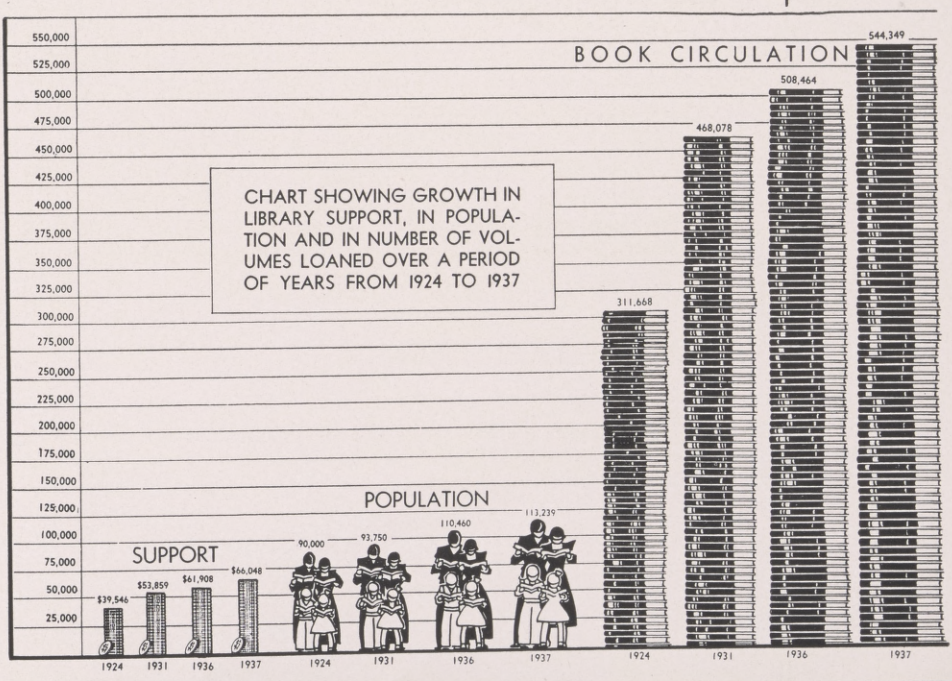
PUBLICITY

A steady and organized effort to make the public aware of the wide variety of information obtainable at the Library was carried on throughout the year. An outdoor display case

was erected on the corner of Ninth and I Streets. Another exhibit case was placed in the lobby of the City Hall. Monthly lists of new municipal and business material were sent to City employes and business men who requested their names be placed on the mailing list. A booklist, "The Book Barometer", is printed each month, announcing recent books received and telling of the services rendered. A radio program once a week for a period of five months was broadcast over Station KROY, through the courtesy of that station.

GIFTS

A check for $5,000 for children's books was presented to the Library on December 24, 1937. The bequest, willed by the late Mary M. Bannick in memory of her father, Peter Kadel, an early day resident of Sacramento, was a most welcome gift. A gift such as this is rare in the Sacramento Library's recent history, but an excellent way of perpetuating an individual's memory in community service.



PARK DEPARTMENT

F. N. EVANS, *Superintendent*

A city richly supplied with parks and trees makes a lasting impression on visitors as a beautiful and livable place. Stretches of green laws, cooled by the shade of spreading trees and accented by bright flowers and planned shrubbery, provide the city dweller with his bit of nature amid otherwise artificial surroundings. Likewise parks provide the opportunity for recreation so necessary to mental and physical welfare.

So, if parks are an asset to a city, Sacramento is doubly blessed, for not only are there 19 parks, covering 1230 acres, but these are open and usable every day in the year.

Sacramento's parks are bound up with the very beginning of the city. Captain John A. Sutter, the city's founder deeded ten plazas, each comprising a city block, as public squares for general use. Sacramento has added to these parks in a program which has expanded these facilities in every section of the city as well as in outlying districts.

In addition to the plazas deeded by Sutter, which are at regular intervals in the old city limits, the Park Department has charge of Helvetia Park, Alhambra Boulevard and J Street, the parked area fronting the Southern Pacific Railway Station on I Street, Third to Fifth and the grounds about the city's public buildings, as well as parked areas at subway entrances to the city and boulevard parks. The larger parks, on which major efforts are put forth by the Department, are as follows:

DEL PASO PARK

Approximately 30,000 people take advantage of the Del Paso Park picnic grounds during the Spring and Summer Uncounted thousands more enjoy this municipally-owned area of 828 acres, six miles north of the city on the Auburn Boulevard, with its wealth of natural advantages, including 5,000 trees, principally oaks. Here are an 18-hole golf course, trapshooting grounds and bridle paths. The development of this park, through new equipment and facilities and through rearrangements, doubled the accommodations during the past year.

WILLIAM LAND PARK

At the southwestern limits of the city, Sacramento has another large park. This is William Land Park, covering 236 acres between Freeport Boulevard and Riverside Boulevard. It was a gift to the city through the will of the late William Land, who

• *Many cool, refreshing and restful scenes are to be enjoyed in Sacramento's public parks. The rose garden at McKinley Park, shown above, attracts wide attention on the part of lovers of flowers. At bottom is one of the lakes at William Land Park.*

served as one of Sacramento's mayors. This park also is in the process of development. In addition to recreational facilities, which include a nine-hole golf course, baseball fields and other grounds for sports, the park contains a picnic grounds, bridle paths, outdoor theater, clubhouse, zoo and gardens. The zoo contains many species of birds and animals, cleanly housed in airy, light quarters. The zoo was refenced during 1937 and many improvements made added to its appearance.

Among the major improvements at this park during the year was an increase in the number of lakes from two to five, carried out as a WPA project. This has added much to the beauty of the park. Other improvements included the planting of lawns on bordering streets. The exterior appearance of the park is thus greatly enhanced. This is particularly advantageous because of the rapid development of the residential districts adjacent to the park.

NEIGHBORHOOD PARKS

McKinley Park, Thirty-third and H Streets, is the largest of the neighborhood parks. Thirty-six acres have been developed here by the city into spacious lawns and gardens. It contains the Clunie Memorial swimming pool and clubhouse, tennis courts, picnic grounds, baseball field, playgrounds and lily pond. Spacious lawns and gardens are under continual development by the Department. By shutting off automotive traffic which formerly flowed through this park, the facilities, particularly for children, have been greatly improved.

James McClatchy Park, Thirty-fourth and Fifth Avenue, serves the people of the southeastern portion of the city. It was a gift to the city by the late V. S. McClatchy and Mrs. McClatchy, as a memorial to Mr. McClatchy's father. It has a large swimming pool, tennis courts, playgrounds, bandstand and tree shaded lawns.

Continued development of Southside Park has made this a very popular recreational area for the people of the southwestern portion of the city. It covers 26 acres from Sixth to Eighth, T to X Streets. It contains a large lake on which boating is enjoyed. It also has picnic groves, men's recreation rooms and clubhouse, baseball field and playgrounds. Many patriotic celebrations are held at this park. The area was much improved during the year with new walks.

William Curtis Park is a 23-acre area, Donner Way to Sutterville Road. The archery course here is popular as are the playgrounds, soft ball field and tennis courts.

East Sacramento Park, Fifty-third, J to M Streets, is the city's newest park. It still is in the process of development.

STREET TREES DIVISION

The Park Department has supervision over all street trees and no planting, pruning nor cutting may be done without permission. This provision was made in order to maintain a uniform and proper effect of trees which line the city's streets and to prevent private interests from destroying one of the city's finest assets. The Park Department maintains a tree-planting schedule both along the streets and in the parks. Approximately 2000 new trees are planted each year—1000 along the streets and 1000 in the parks. The care of these trees is one of the city's major projects. Trees are trimmed under the direction of experts and cared for by tree surgeons. In pest control, 10,000 trees are sprayed several times each year, particularly in the fight against the elm beetle.

Because of the closeness of trees to homes and to each other, pest control work necessitated the devising of a new type of blower, which has proved very effective.

FLORICULTURE DIVISION

A nursery, greenhouses and propagation beds are maintained by the Department at William Land Park. Here are raised the trees, flowers, shrubs and vines used in the city's parks and on other city property. The development of this nursery has made it possible for the Park Department to carry out a large number of beautification projects at nominal cost.

FINANCES

The city government's appropriation to the Park Department for 1937 was $146,358. This amount was augmented by $74,000 provided by federal funds allocated to improvement projects.

CROCKER ART GALLERY

HARRY NOYES PRATT, *Director-Manager*

A project for a more pleasing and effective presentation of the art treasures at the E. B. Crocker Art Gallery was carried out in 1937. The gallery, a gift to the City of Sacramento by Mrs. Margaret Crocker, is maintained under the joint direction of the California Museum Association and the Mayor and City Manager.

Changes in the building itself were confined to general cleaning, with renovation of certain of the more important walls. All paintings were taken from the walls and given a preliminary cleaning and during this process marks of identification were sought for and in many cases found. This brought about so many changes in attribution that a new catalog was published. This also brought to light a number of valuable paintings, hitherto unidentified. There is a considerable group of "master" paintings which places the Crocker collection among the most important in America.

The most important and valuable part of the collection is the large group of "master" drawings. Many of these are so rare as to be of international importance, and the publicity given them is bringing inquiries from various European and English experts. During the past year the greater part of the attention of the gallery director has been given to these drawings.

Dr. Alfred Neumeyer, head of the Mills College Gallery and formerly of the Museum of Berlin, a recognized expert on drawings, made a careful inspection of the collection. With his assistance approximately 1,000 items were eliminated as imitations of drawings, leaving more than 1,000 originals. Dr. Neumeyer's opinion is that the Crocker collection of drawings is undoubtedly the best west of Chicago and that not more than half a dozen collections in the country compare with it in value.

A definite program of renovation and repair has been adopted for the gallery, having to do with safety, better lighting, arrangement and more pleasing appearance of the interior, without any radical changes which would detract from the sentiment attached to the old building.

EDUCATION

The appointment of members of the Board of Education by the City Council is the only direct function of the City Government with respect to the city's public school system. Financing of the school system is carried out through the State and County governments.

The Board of Education and the administrative officers appointed by this board have the duty of directing and managing the affairs of the school system. This board establishes policies, and fixes salaries within the school department. The governmental authority in connection with finances, curriculum and general policies comes down to the school department directly from the State Government through legislation and through the State Department of Education.

The City Government, however, has many cooperative functions in connection with the schools. These come in the operation of the City's health and recreational departments.

Sacramento's public schools carry the student from kindergarten through the Junior College, graduation from which is equal to completion of the Sophomore year at a university. Major additions were made to this college in 1937, which included the construction of an auditorium, gymnasium, museum and a unit for mining courses.

Two new schools were built in 1937, the C. K. McClatchy High School and the Theodore Judah elementary school. An addition of eight rooms was made at the Crocker elementary school. This building program places Sacramento in the front rank in point of school structures and equipment. The entire school system has a high scholastic rating. The Junior College attracts attendance from other states and many foreign countries.

The members of the Board of Education are Mrs. P. D. Bevil, president; Dr. A. M. Henderson, J. E. Lynn, Mrs. George McCormack and Arthur D. Ferguson. Charles C. Hughes is Superintendent of Schools.

The terms of each of the members of the Board of Education is five years. They serve without compensation.

MEMORIAL AUDITORIUM

PETER WILSON, *Manager*

With a total attendance of 354,800 people at 158 public events during 1937, Sacramento's Memorial Auditorium continued to prove its value as a municipal project. The structure was completed in 1927 and the ten-year period since has brought increasing use in serving the entertainment, cultural, civic and patriotic needs of the city. The Auditorium also has been responsible for placing Sacramento in the front rank as a convention city, providing a large and convenient meeting place with facilities for both the business and social activities of conventions.

Dedicated as a memorial to the residents of Sacramento County who made the supreme sacrifice during the World War, the Auditorium is devoted to many patriotic uses. Patriotic organizations are granted one free rental night each year and half rates at other times. Rental charges at other times are set up to help cover the cost of operation. Free use is provided for civic events at which no admission is charged.

The moveable floor, which can be lowered for stage events and raised flush for social functions, provides for a wide variety of uses of the Auditorium. It thus houses automobile shows, conventions, fraternal meetings and ceremonials, social functions, food shows, indoor circuses, tennis matches, boxing and wrestling contests, light and grand opera, religious services, concert artists, musical comedies, lectures, symphony concerts, school graduation exercises and many similar events.

In addition to the main auditorium, which has a seating capacity of 5,000, the structure houses committee and exhibit rooms, a Memorial Hall and a Little Theater.

ANN LAND MEMORIAL COMMISSION

The City's charitable activities are carried on through the Ann Land Memorial Commission which administers a trust fund of $218,000 bequeathed to the city by William Land, a former mayor, for the relief of the indigent men, women and children of the Capital City. The fund was a memorial to William Land's mother, Ann Land.

There are ten members of the Commission, including the City Manager, who under the will is ex-officio President. The members are: City Manager James S. Dean, ex-officio President; Mrs. C. J. Nealis, Vice-President; Mrs. Rebecca M. Coolot, Mrs. J. W. Fulton, Mrs. Tom Patterson, Mrs. William Offenbach, Mrs. V. L. Hatfield, Mrs. Lorna V. Sitton, Robert D. Finnie and W. P. Neville. The work of these Commissioners is entirely without reward except for the satisfaction of helping the worthy poor.

There could be no more lasting memorial than this magnificent trust fund designed to relieve distress among mankind. Since the creation of the Ann Land Memorial Commission in 1915 more than $230,000 has been expended to aid the poor of Sacramento. This vast sum exceeds the amount of the original bequest, and yet the principal sum remains intact and will continue to spread happiness among the needy.

Interest derived on these invested funds amounts to approximately $13,000 annually.

CITY CLERK

H. G. DENTON, *City Clerk*

Officially, the City Clerk's office serves the City Government in a secretarial capacity, recording, preserving and filing documents and keeping the records of the meetings of the City Council as well as other boards and commissions. But for the public at large this office is becoming more and more a general information center through which inquiries are routed to the proper department or answered from the records in the City Clerk's office.

For this reason, the office has prepared a special book or compendium of information which gives a quick reference for answering questions immediately. The service in this respect is increasing both in number of questions asked and variety of subjects. Communications are received from all parts of the country and include not only inquiries about the City Government, but requests to assist in locating missing persons.

Service with respect to questions about governmental matters will be greatly facilitated through the indexing of all minutes of the meetings of the city's governing bodies from 1849 to the present. This work, which is a W. P. A. project, was started late in 1937 and will require several months.

This index is being carried out in categories of names, subjects, document forms, dates, etc., so that those who are searching for information on past records may readily find the page in the minutes they are looking for. This will be of invaluable assistance both to the departments of the City Government and to the public.

Other functions of the City Clerk include the signing of all official documents, to which the Mayor also is signer, handling of details and records of municipal elections and preparation of documents in connection with bids, ordinances and public hearings.

POLICE COURT

WILL J. CARRAGHAR, *Judge*

The Police Court plays an important part in the City's program of the safety of the people with respect to the control of crime and lawlessness and prevention of deaths and injuries in automobile accidents. The policy of this Court with respect to the criminal element and reckless drivers is such that crime is kept at a minimum and auto drivers are conscious of the fact that severe sentences are given in cases where violations of traffic laws menace lives.

The Police Judge is appointed by the City Council. The Court has jurisdiction in all misdemeanor cases within the limits of Sacramento, for violations of City ordinances and for holding preliminary examinations in felony cases.

Cases involving minor traffic violations are handled through a set schedule of fines, with the fine collections made by the Traffic Violations Bureau of the Police Department, relieving court congestion and serving as a convenience to the public.

Holding sessions every day, except Sundays and holidays, the Police Court has morning sessions for cases coming from the Police Department, reserving Monday and Thursday afternoons for traffic cases and Tuesday and Friday afternoons for felony preliminary examinations. Jury trials are held Wednesday afternoons.

The imposition of fines is not for revenue purposes, but for the prevention of law breaking. The total fines collected in 1937 was $71,412.27, with the major portion coming from traffic law violators. Sentences to jail for traffic law violations totalled 23, while 202 were required to attend Traffic School in lieu of fines.

LAW DEPARTMENT

HUGH B. BRADFORD, *City Attorney*

The operation of the various branches of the City Government requires legal service which will protect the government in all points involving contracts, bonds and suits for or against the city. In addition the city must represent its citizens in the prosecution of cases in the Police Court.

These two legal functions are carried out by the Law Department. The City Attorney, who is appointed by the City Council, handles the city's civil law business. He is the city's legal adviser, representing the city in suits and preparing all legal documents.

For purposes of economy, the City Government has set up protection against public liability in cases of accident by carrying public liability insurance. This relieves the city of the expense of defending such cases and is a protection against liability judgments.

The deputy City Attorney is City Prosecutor, handling all cases in the Police Court, which has misdemeanor jurisdiction. Because of the increase in these cases during 1937, the City Prosecutor now devotes full time to this branch of the Law Department, maintaining an office in the Hall of Justice.

RETIREMENT SYSTEM

The Sacramento City Employes Retirement System, which became effective April 1, 1935, has a membership of 886 out of 991 employes. Under Section 173 of the City Charter, policemen and firemen contribute 4 per cent and other members, 3½ per cent on monthly salary earned. They receive, at time of retirement, after required length of city service, a benefit of one-half monthly salary for service retirement, two-thirds to continue to widow.

Under Section 175 of the Charter, contributions are based on employes' nearest age at entry into retirement and are matched by the City to provide an allowance of 1½ per cent of average salary, earnable over 10 years immediately preceding retirement, for each year of service. If retirement is at age of 65 with 15 years of service at average monthly salary of $100, during year prior to retirement, the allowance would be approximately $52.50 per month, to cease at death of retired member.

At present 58 persons are receiving service retirement allowances, after serving required number of years or reaching the age of 70 years; 42 are retired for disability, either ordinary or in line of duty, and three widows receive allowances due to death of husbands in line of duty.

The total disbursement for retirement allowances during 1937 amounted to $90,640.14 and of this amount the City has contributed $86,440.52 required for service prior to April 1, 1935.

All funds of the retirement system are invested in Improvement District bonds by the City of Sacramento, municipal, railroad and public utility bonds. The cash and book value of these securities owned amounts to $192,711.11, which exceeds contributions credited to retired members, amounting to $4,598.00—a total of $185,207.43.

The Retirement Board, which administers the system, is composed of James S. Dean, City Manager; A. O. Hoover, City Controller; Dr. J. T. Stacy, a member of the Civil Service Board; James Calvert, elected by the Fire Department; Alec McAllister, elected by the Police Department; M. F. Connors, elected to represent miscellaneous employes, and H. H. Jaqueth, Secretary of the Board.

CIVIL SERVICE BOARD

Sacramento's Civil Service system has been in operation for 25 years. The existence of this merit system serves to give assurance that City employees are selected and promoted on the basis of fitness. The result is the economical operation of the city's business through an efficient personnel.

The Civil Service Board recruits employees through competitive examinations, obtaining the best qualified person to fill each vacancy. For this purpose the Board maintains a mailing list, encouraging residents of the city who are interested in obtaining City employment to leave their names and addresses in Room 303, City Hall, to be notified of examinations for positions for which they are qualified.

An example of the functioning of the merit system may be seen in the procedure for filling anticipated vacancies. The installation of the new Fire Alarm Station required the selection of six operators, a new classification in the City Service. The first step was to make a thorough study of the duties and qualifications involved in the operation of the station. Information was obtained from other cities having similar stations and on the basis of these studies, a definition of the position was drawn up giving a description of the duties and qualifications required.

A written examination was constructed as a test for these qualifications. Out of 112 applicants who were examined, 39 successfully passed the written and oral tests. When operators were to be appointed, the Fire Department sent a request for six of these to the Civil Service office. The first eight on the list were certified as eligible for the appointments and the Fire Department appointed the first six on the list. After serving satisfactorily on a six-months probationary period, these operators became permanent City employees under the Civil Service system. Positions in other departments are filled similarly.

The members of the Civil Service Board are appointed by the City Council and serve without pay. They are Dr. T. J. Stacy, President; Leroy Deise, Vice-president; B. W. Cavanaugh, Commissioner. H. H. Jaqueth serves as Secretary to the Board.

PLANNING COMMISSION

Because of a very active building program during 1937, the work of the Planning Commission, which receives and holds hearings on applications for rezoning, variance petitions and other matters connected with the physical arrangement of the City, was of vital importance.

The Commission, composed of nine members appointed by the City Council, makes recommendations to the Council following its hearings. The City Clerk acts as Secretary. The Planning Engineer performs the executive functions.

During the year the Commission held hearings on and considered five requests for rezoning property. One was approved by the Commission and the City Council; two were denied by the Commission and withdrawn before hearings were held by the Council and one was denied by both the Commission and the Council.

With activity in residential building in subdivisions with curved and irregular streets, a large number of variance petitions were considered by the Commission. Out of 85 of these requests, 21 were approved by the Commission and the Council, one denied and one withdrawn. The remaining requests were satisfactorily worked out.

The Commission gave consideration to a number of street and alley closing requests, filing of subdivision maps and similar matters.

The policy of the Commission is to discourage rezoning residence property for business uses until such time as existing business areas become largely used or developed.

The members of the Planning Commission are Dr. R. B. Giffen, chairman; Clay Lockett, vice-chairman; Arthur Delano, Harry Devine, Robert S. Driver, Frank Reynolds, Fred Arnold, City Attorney Hugh Bradford, City Engineer Fred J. Klaus, H. H. Jaqueth is Planning Engineer.

TRAFFIC SIGNS AND SIGNALS

The Department of Traffic Signs and Signals consists of a traffic engineer, assistant and three field men. The field crews do all the traffic striping, curb painting and stenciling and also install and maintain the traffic signs, traffic warning devices and street name signs. This department directs the operation of electric Stop and Go signs, the maintenance work being done by the Electrical Division of the City Engineering Department.

Prior to the middle of 1937 all Sacramento traffic signs were bought from the California State Automobile Association, who installed and maintained them. This arrangement was satisfactory on the basis of prices and maintenance charges but it frequently happened that emergency maintenance work or new installations had to be handled by the city's sign and traffic striping crew as a time-saving measure. So in June, 1937, all traffic sign work was turned over to the city department, which for several years had made all installations of safety-zone markers, certain warning devices and street name signs.

At about this time the City Council, by resolution, approved the City Manager's designation of uniform signs and markings as official, requiring all such to be in substantial conformity with the standards set forth and described in the "Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices for Streets and Highways," approved by the National Conference on Street and Highway Safety, Washington, D. C., November, 1935.

Since the first publication of the Manual in January, 1927, the increase in motor traffic, both on a basis of volume and lengths of trips and tours, has made the uniformity of signs more and more important. Much has been accomplished in this direction but much remains to be done in all parts of the United States. A motorist should be governed by the same type of signs whether traveling in different parts of one state or from one state to another.

With two notable exceptions, Sacramento can comply with the provisions of the Uniform Manual in nearly all cases. These are Sacramento's STOP signs and the Railroad Warning Signs, which are specified in the State Motor Vehicle Code. While identical with those prescribed by the Manual as to shape, California STOP signs must have white letters on red background instead of black or red letters on yellow background, and California railroad warning signs must have black characters on white background instead of black or yellow as prescribed by the Manual.

During 1937 the city crew installed 229 traffic signs, bringing the total to 1,241. The street name sign project which was started in 1936 and which reached 55 per cent of completion by the end of that year, was finished by the end of July, 1937. 848 installations were made in 1937, bringing the total for the completed project to 1,886 installations at 1,704 intersections and for which 7,503 enameled metal plates were used. Accidental damage and, in some instances, vandalism, necessitates replacements of these signs from time to time.

TRAFFIC STRIPING AND MARKING

During the year many additions were made to the number of parking stalls, painted crosswalks, private driveway protection marks, center stripes, secondary lane stripes and pavement legends of various kinds. Few changes have been necessary in the Loading Zones, Taxi Stands, Passenger Loading Zones and 10 Minute Zones. A total of 1,306 gallons of traffic lacquer purchased during the year shows an increase of more than 40 per cent over the amount used in 1936.

ELECTRIC STOP AND GO SIGNALS

At the beginning of the year 13 intersections had Stop and Go signals. During the year, six more intersections were equipped with four 2-way signals. Near the end of the year plans were well under way for installing two sets of pedestrian-operated electric Stop and Go signals. One for the new McClatchy High School on Freeport Boulevard and one for 16th and F Streets for the benefit of the school children attending Washington School.

Also at the close of the year, word was received that the city's application for Works Progress Administration funds to make a city-wide traffic survey, including detailed studies of accidents, would be approved. This survey is anticipated as a valuable means of protecting both motorists and pedestrians at accident-prone locations.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT

A. O. HOOVER, *City Controller*

The City Manager has direct control and supervision of the Finance Department. He appoints the Controller, Assessor-Collector and Purchasing Agent. The City Council appoints the City Treasurer.

The City Government may be considered as a large institution which sells service to the people. The Finance Department has supervision of the collection and disbursement of city moneys. Policies as to how much revenue shall be collected and how it shall be apportioned among the various departments is determined by the City Council on recommendations by the City Manager.

The principal source of revenue is taxes. After tax assessment rolls are completed, a board of equalization sits during July of each year to equalize assessments and to hear applications for assessment adjustments from property owners. This board consists of three members of the City Council. It is interesting to note that in the 1937 meetings of this board there was but one complaint, involving a minor assessment. Other sources of revenue consist of fees for services, money from franchises and licenses.

CONTROLLER

In addition to general supervision of all branches of the Finance Department, the City Controller is the City Government's bookkeeper. Through the installation of a modern machine accounting system, which has consolidated a multiplicity of details into one operation, the financial status of the city in all its branches may be checked at a moment's notice. The City Government, by ownership of real estate, buildings, equipment, etc., has a large physical value. An inventory and appraisal of these assets is kept by the Controller.

ASSESSOR-COLLECTOR

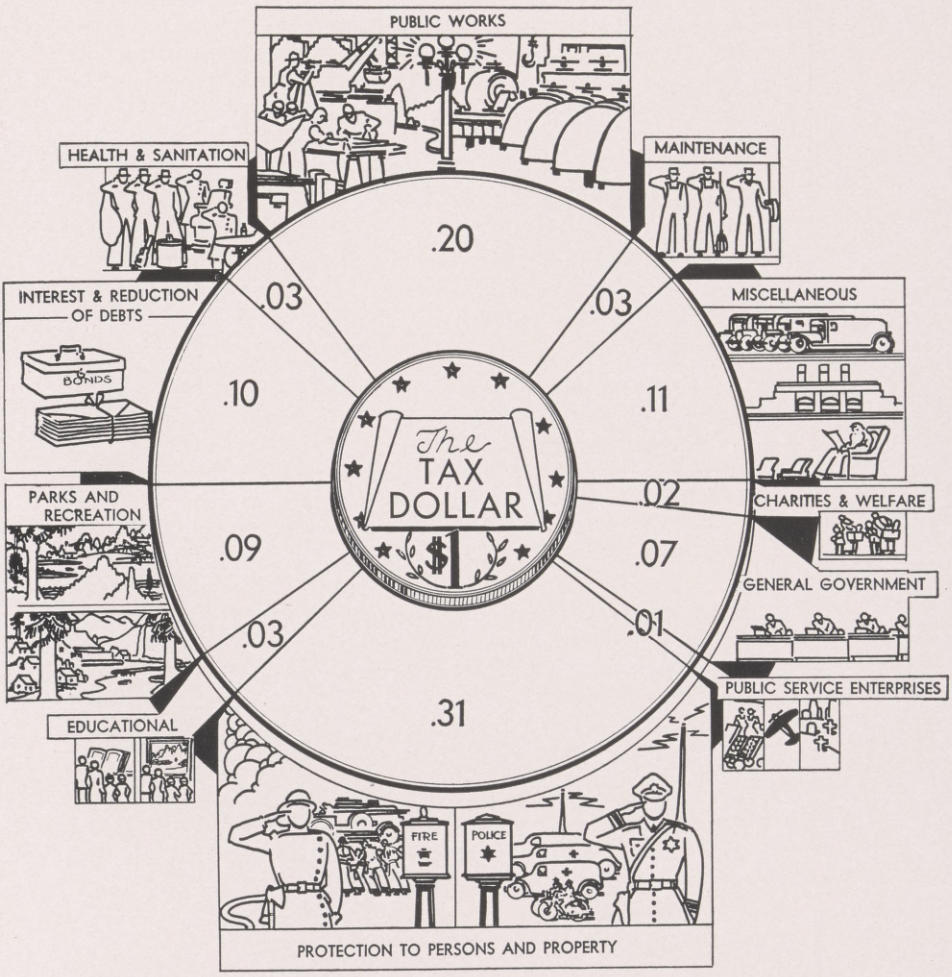
Taxes and revenues from all other sources pass through the office of the Assessor-Collector to be deposited with the City Treasurer and to be disbursed under the direction of the Controller. The Treasurer is a non-salaried official. This office, separate from the City Hall, is maintained at no expense to the City.

AUDIT

The City maintains a system of "double check" on its accounts. This is done by a pre-audit and post-audit. The pre-

(Continued on Page 76)

THE DIVISION OF THE TAX DOLLAR



The illustration above graphically demonstrates how each dollar of the taxpayers money was distributed in 1937 to maintain the various services of the city government. It will be noted that the largest portions went for fire and police protection, 31 cents and for public works, 20 cents. The general government cost, covering administrative service, was but 7 cents.

audit is carried out within the Finance Department, which is a day-to-day check to hold department expenditures within current appropriations. The post-audit is an independent check by an auditor employed by and responsible to the City Council.

PURCHASING

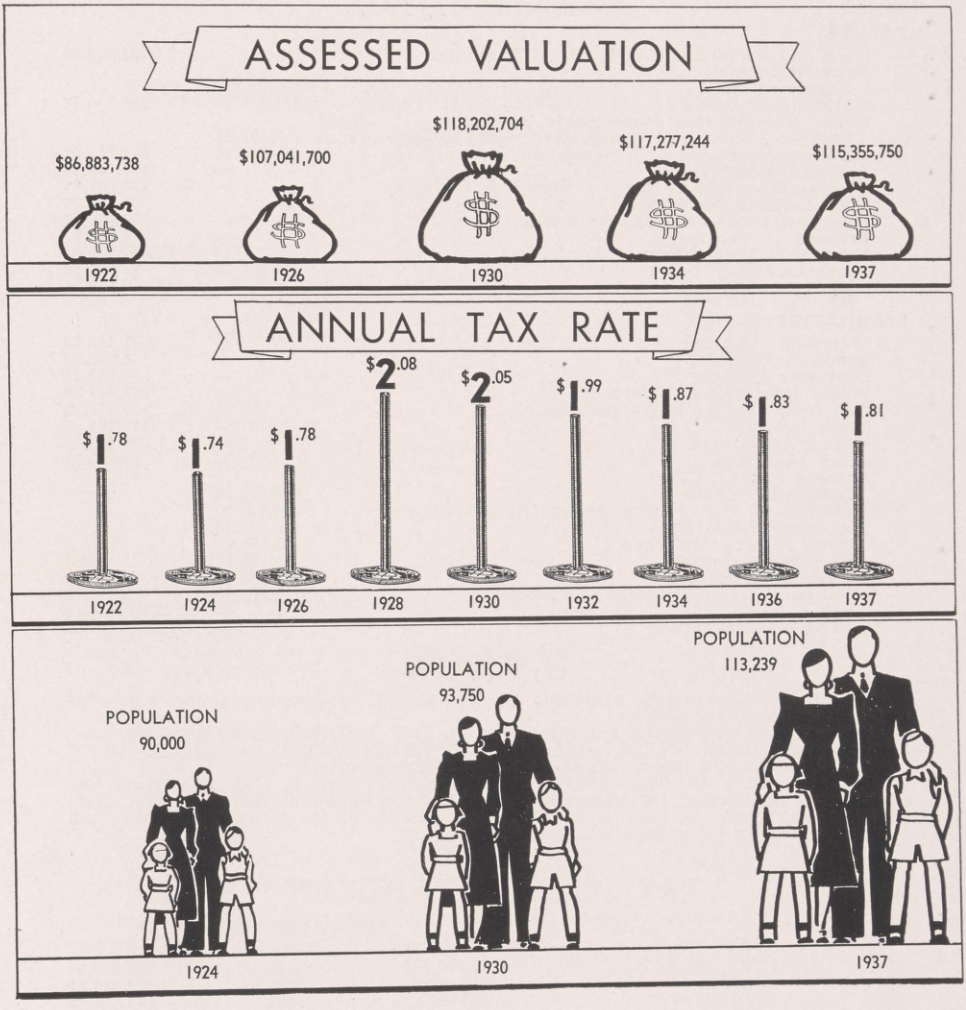
The operation of the various departments of the City Government requires the use of large quantities of materials and supplies. In this respect the city is a large and important "customer", like a large business institution.

The purchase and distribution of all materials and supplies for the City Government is routed through the Purchasing Division. This function of the government protects the taxpayer's money through a system which requires that all supplies meet rigid standards of quality. This Division keeps in touch with market conditions, sources of supply and all factors through which full value may be obtained.

A store is maintained, supplies distributed and charged out to the various city departments as needs demand. An inventory is kept of all equipment. Savings are made by moving equipment from one department, where it will no longer serve, to another, where it is useable.

Purchases are made on a cash basis, taking advantage of discounts. This is made possible by the financial policy, which sets up a fund for this purpose. This enhances the city's credit and serves as a governmental leadership of promptness in paying bills.

THE STORY OF TAX REDUCTION



The three charts above tell the story of the efficient operation of Sacramento's city government.

Assessed valuation and tax rate were reduced, while increased municipal services were provided to serve the rapidly increasing population. This means that the taxpayer obtained an increasingly greater value for his tax dollar—more and better municipal services for less money.

CITY OF SACRAMENTO
CONSOLIDATED
BALANCE SHEET
as of
December 31, 1937

ASSETS:		
Cash and Investments in hands of Treasurer		$1,403,592.45
Taxes Receivable		
Current Taxes	$45,457.50	
Delinquent Taxes	183,373.24	228,830.74
Public Improvement Assessments Receivable		
Current Public Imp. Assessments Receivable	1,189.23	
Delinquent Public Imp. Assessments Receivable	233,728.28	234,917.51
Accounts Receivable	—	194,733.37
Contracts for sale of Lots	—	124,191.88
Lots Acquired for Resale	—	23,819.93
Due from City to Retirement Board	—	170,978.12
Projects in Progress	—	255,627.71
Permanent Properties and Equipment	—	15,032,070.69
Other Assets	—	79,381.90
TOTAL ASSETS	—	**$17,748,144.30**
LIABILITIES:		
Warrants Payable	—	$277,490.63
Accounts Payable	—	1,652.02
Contracts Payable	—	138,489.34
Public Improvement Liability	—	464,402.59
Due from City to Retirement Board	—	170,978.12
Trust Deposits	—	613,101.01
Bond Indebtedness	—	7,240,100.00
Other Liabilities	—	122,760.13
Reserve for:		
Delinquent Taxes	200,000.00	
Delinquent Public Improvement Assessments	200,000.00	
Accounts Receivable	145,137.80	
Bond Redemption Fund	5,873.93	
Property Acquired	20,000.00	
Cash Basis Fund	200,000.00	
Stores, Work in Progress and Suspense	50,000.00	821,011.73
Surplus	—	**7,898,158.73**
TOTAL LIABILITIES	—	**$17,748,144.30**

TAX DATA

Taxes for the fiscal year beginning January 1, 1937, became due and were payable in two installments as follows:

Semi-annual installment DUE January 20, 1937; DELINQUENT—April 20, 1937. Semi-annual installment DUE November 1, 1937; DELINQUENT—December 5, 1937.

Penalties for delinquency are added as follows, respectively:

Three per cent April 20, 1937—Eight per cent December 5, 1937—and should the semi-annual installment, delinquent December 5th still remain unpaid as of April 20th, an additional three per cent is added. A flat charge of 50c is also added to each separate parcel to cover cost of advertising.

TAX COLLECTION REPORT

			UNCOLLECTED	
Year	Tax Levy	End of Tax Year	%	Dec. 31, 1937
1933	$1,904,538.13	$231,007.27	.121	$32,212.10
1934	1,821,890.42	162,123.96	.088	36,546.41
1935	2,001,516.87	91,671.91	.045	34,679.22
1936	1,937,701.22	70,655.25	.0364	38,465.56
1937	2,002,177.53			866,959.63

ASSESSED VALUATION
December 31, 1937

Secured Rolls	Land	Improvements	Personal	Exemptions	Total
Old City	$30,361,100	$29,779,200	$4,228,860	$315,290	$64,053,870
Annex	10,170,110	18,043,740	2,084,120	943,140	29,354,830
Unsecured Personal					
Old City			3,642,050	92,100	3,549,950
Annex			1,177,230	316,600	860,630
Utility Rolls					
Old City	2,617,688	6,080,600	4,338,122		13,036,410
Annex	320,037	1,717,763	2,513,320		4,551,120
Totals	**$43,468,935**	**$55,621,303**	**$17,983,702**	**$1,667,130**	**$115,406,810**

TAX RATES

Rate per $100.00 Valuation	Old City	Annex
	$1.81	$1.79

STATEMENT OF OPERATING CASH RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

GENERAL FUND
1937

RECEIPTS:

Current Taxes	$2,006,434.16	
Prior Year Taxes	118,004.27	
Interest and Tax Penalties	589.37	
License	122,557.24	
Permits	38,248.20	
Fines and Forfeitures	71,616.27	
Franchises	5,202.67	
Rentals	12,012.00	
Interest	3,989.12	
Special Revenue	109,302.59	
Public Libraries	3,209.41	
Subventions and Grants	313,181.51	
Fees and Charges	252,507.29	
Sale of Property	4,383.00	
Miscellaneous Revenue	63,345.18	
TOTAL RECEIPTS		$3,124,582.28

DISBURSEMENTS:

General Government	203,862.38	
Protection to Personal Property	950,229.90	
Health and Sanitation	97,635.62	
Public Works	594,658.39	
Maintenance and Operation of Public Buildings	79,264.00	
Charities and Welfare	48,781.21	
Education	85,132.75	
Parks and Recreation	277,908.82	
Miscellaneous	330,028.49	
Public Service Enterprises	28,468.29	
Interest and Redemption of Debt	299,969.71	
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS		$2,995,939.56
OPERATING SURPLUS		$ 128,642.72

RESERVE FUND
1937

Transferred from Surplus		$ 102,685.30

EXPENDITURES AUTHORIZED BY COUNCIL APPROPRIATION:

Auditorium—Acoustics	$14,805.13	
Traffic Signs and Signals	10,798.84	
Airport Restaurant	3,942.06	
Playground—McKinley Park	5,021.94	
Paving 13th Avenue	3,672.28	
Library Shelving	2,261.56	
Miscellaneous	1,814.75	
Store Revolving Fund	25,000.00	
Suspense Revolving Fund	25,000.00	92,316.56
Cash Balance		$ 10,368.74

APPROPRIATED BUT NOT YET USED:

Fire Department—Drill Tower		5,000.00	
Traffic Signs and Signals		1,201.16	
Airport Restaurant		57.94	
Miscellaneous	$3,185.25		
Less Overdrafts $805.13 Auditorium			
21.94 Playground			
672.28 13th Avenue			
261.56 Library	1,760.91	1,424.34	
TOTAL APPROPRIATED BUT UNEXPENDED			7,683.44
UNAPPROPRIATED RESERVE			$ 2,685.30

TOTAL GROSS RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

	Balance Dec. 31, 1936	Receipts 1937	Disbursements 1937	Balance Dec. 31, 1937
GENERAL FUNDS	$ 553,046.71	$4,167,679.97	$4,261,137.52	$ 459,589.16
BOND FUNDS	279,163.46	359,080.36	639,093.16	849.34*
SPECIAL FUNDS	161,151.12	1,154,855.50	1,086,952.11	229,054.51
TRUST FUNDS	321,118.23	411,879.90	294,690.64	438,307.49
TOTALS	**$1,314,479.52**	**$6,093,495.73**	**$6,281,873.43**	**$1,126,101.82**

BONDED DEBT

December 31, 1937

	OUTSTANDING Unmatured	Matured but unpaid
GENERAL OBLIGATION	$ 3,489,100.00	$1,000.00
UTILITY—		
Water Department	3,626,000.00	
Water Front (Harbor) (Fully supported by earnings)	125,000.00	
Total Outstanding	$ 7,240,100.00	$1,000.00
Legal Debt Limit	17,311,022.00	
Unimpared Margin	10,070,922.00	
Special Assessment (Payable from Spec. Assmt. Tax)	608,415.40	

* Overdraft.

No new Bond issues were authorized by the people during 1937.
The City of Sacramento Has Never Defaulted On Her Debt Obligations.

BOND PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST REQUIREMENTS FOR THE NEXT FIVE YEARS

TAX SUPPORTED BONDS ONLY

	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942
PRINCIPAL	125,210.00	120,210.00	135,210.00	165,210.00	162,710.00
INTEREST	140,799.78	135,627.82	130,555.87	124,921.43	118,218.23
TOTAL	**$266,009.78**	**$255,837.82**	**$265,765.87**	**$290,131.43**	**$280,928.23**

FLOATING DEBT

	Airport Site	Stadium	Hall of Justice Site	Police Telegraph	Park Site 7-8-X-Y	Airport Hanger	6th Ave. & Stktn.	Granada & Seville	Total
1938	$4,686.94	$14,702.22	$500.00	$939.00	$4,000.00	$1,594.80	$1,016.88	$1,517.40	$28,957.24
1939		14,702.22	500.00	939.00	3,637.79	1,594.80	1,016.88	1,517.40	23,908.09
1940		14,702.22	500.00	939.00		1,594.80	1,016.88	1,517.40	20,270.30
1941			500.00	939.00		1,594.80	1,016.88	1,517.40	5,568.08
1942			500.00	939.00		1,594.80	1,016.88	1,517.40	5,568.08
1943			500.00	939.00		1,594.80	1,016.88	1,517.40	5,568.08
1944			500.00	939.00		1,594.80	1,016.88	1,517.40	5,568.08
1945			500.00			1,594.80	1,016.88	1,517.40	4,629.08
1946			500.00			1,594.80	1,016.88	1,517.40	4,629.08
1947						1,594.80	1,016.88	1,517.40	4,129.08
1948						1,594.80	407.78	1,353.41	3,355.99
1949						1,594.80			1,594.80
1950						1,594.80			1,594.80
1951						1,594.80			1,594.80
1952						1,189.18			1,189.18
Totals	**$4,686.94**	**$44,106.66**	**$4,500.00**	**$6,573.00**	**$7,637.79**	**$23,516.38**	**$10,576.58**	**$16,527.41**	**$118,124.76**

BANK DEPOSITS

$651,793.14 was on deposit with five banks secured by deposit of Government Bonds to the value of not less than 110% on December 31, 1937.

UTILITY ACCOUNTS

Statement of Operating Cash Receipts and Disbursements

WATER DEPARTMENT
1937

RECEIPTS:			
Regular Charges		$555,420.54	
Special Charges		1,618.22	
Sale of Taps		9,944.00	
Expense Abatements		3,574.35	
Accounts Receivable		1,284.76	
Sale of Old Materials		1,000.00	
TOTAL RECEIPTS			$572,841.87
DISBURSEMENTS:			
Administration		$ 16,595.48	
Commercial		20,348.56	
Pumping		81,623.10	
Purification		63,083.50	
Distribution		46,634.68	
Sacramento Golf Course		331.65	
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS			228,616.97
OPERATING PROFIT 1937			$344,224.90
BOND REDEMPTION & INTEREST:			
Bond Redemption		$115,500.00	
Bond Interest		155,524.05	
TOTAL BOND REDEMPTION & INTEREST			$271,024.05
ACTUAL CASH SURPLUS			$ 73,200.85
RESERVES:			
Depreciation	$57,701.35		
Estimated Taxes	15,499.50		
To Be—Transferred to Reserve Fund			73,200.85
			Nil.

WATER DEPARTMENT RESERVE FUND

RECEIPTS:			
March 22, 1937—Transferred from Surplus (Profit 1936)			$ 65,386.33
DISBURSEMENTS:			
Ditching on various streets	$ 747.89		
Pipe and Fittings	18,022.11		
Water Mains and Fittings	1,974.99		
Garden Hose	24.22		
Lumber	44.01		
Calking Materials	97.76		
Repairs—Auto	64.28		
Repairs—Plant	36.00		
Repairs—Roads, etc.	901.84		
Automobiles Purchased	1,686.04		
New Fence around Tank No. 1	662.98		
Additions to Plant	454.80		
Fire Hydrants	615.80		
Water System (1936) Imp. (Defic.)	5,928.37		
TOTAL EXPENDITURES		$30,860.99	
PAYMENT TO GENERAL FUND TO APPLY ON LOAN		25,000.00	
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS			55,860.99
BALANCE—JANUARY 1, 1938			$ 9,525.34

SACRAMENTO MUNICIPAL PROGRESS

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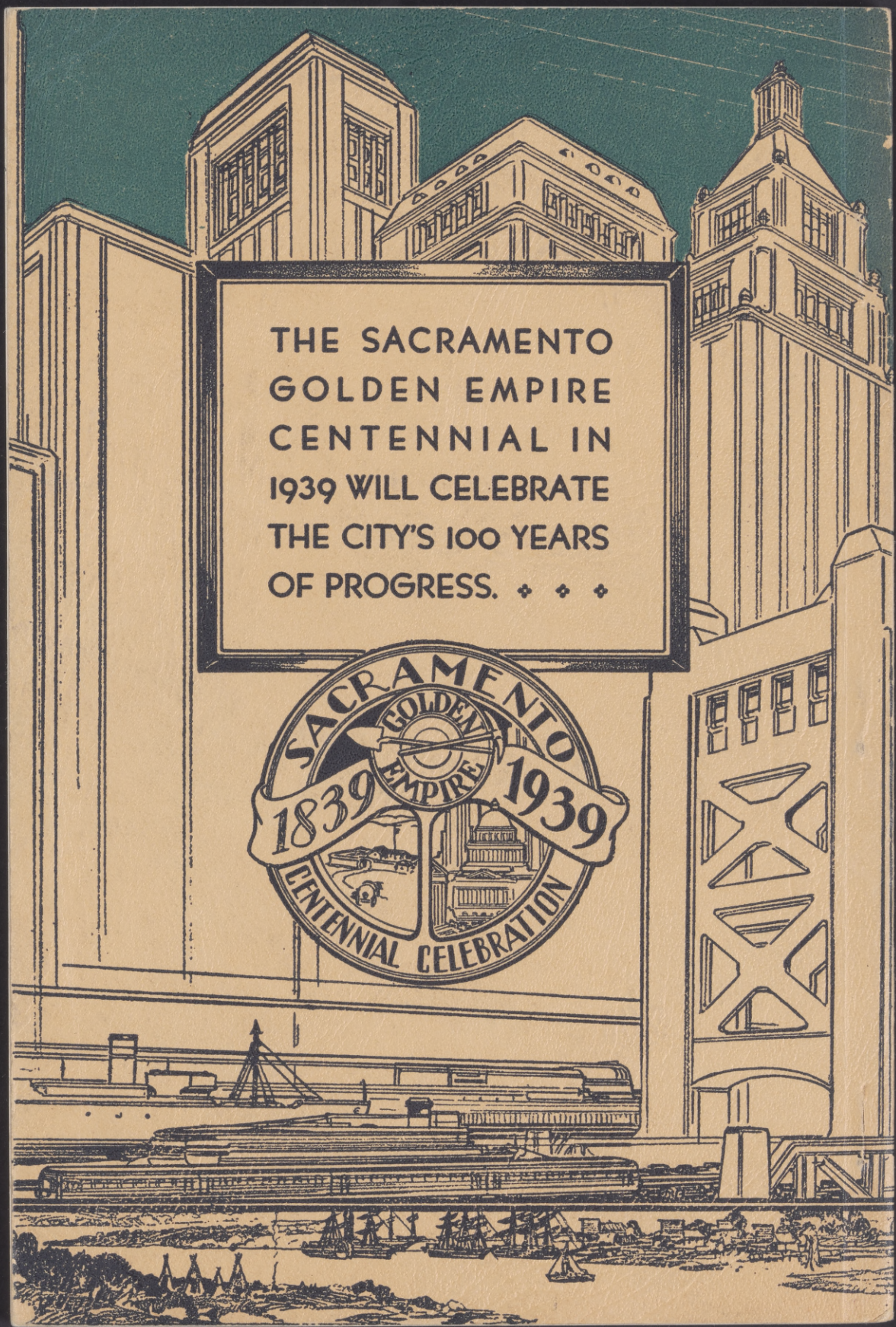
NEWS PUBLISHING CO. SACRAMENTO


THE SACRAMENTO GOLDEN EMPIRE CENTENNIAL IN 1939 WILL CELEBRATE THE CITY'S 100 YEARS OF PROGRESS.
SACRAMENTO
GOLDEN EMPIRE
1839
1939
CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION